

# Newport Mercury

THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA.  
ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN 1768.

WHOLE NUMBER 9227

NEWPORT, R. I. JUNE 14, 1921

VOLUME CLXVII—NO. 1

## The Mercury

—PUBLISHED BY—  
The MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

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Mercury Building

182 THAMES STREET  
NEWPORT, R. I.

Established June, 1768, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany, and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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## Local Matters

### FOR CAPTAIN EVANS.

Friday afternoon, June 13, was the date set for the public farewell and mass meeting of appreciation for Captain Frank Taylor Evans of the Naval Training Station. The big committee held its final meeting on Thursday evening and final plans were approved for the great event. Sufficient funds were in hand for the presentation to Captain Evans. There is another form of testimonial to him; however, for which the funds are not yet complete. This will comprise the moving of the former library but at the Training Station to Newport for the Girl Scouts Council, the estimated cost of which is roughly placed at \$3,000. This has long been a favorite project of Captain Evans, and it will give him great pleasure to see it accomplished.

The plans for the Friday meeting called for the assembling of the people in front of the City Hall, the school children of the city participating in the exercises. Mayor Sullivan and others were to deliver addresses and music by the Municipal Band was to be a feature of the occasion. All flags were requested to be displayed on that day.

The examinations in the public schools are now in full swing, and the schools will close for the summer vacation next week. The graduating exercises in the Rogers High School will take place on Friday morning, June 20 at 11:00 o'clock. The Grammar graduation exercises will be held on Thursday afternoon at the John Clarke school at 2:30, and at the Mumford School at 4:00 o'clock. While the exact number of pupils to receive diplomas cannot be learned until after the examinations are completed, the classes are expected to be large.

The will of Mrs. George L. Rives who died in New York a short time ago, has been filed for probate in the Surrogate's office in that city. There is a bequest of \$20,000 to Trinity Church and one of \$10,000 to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. Trust funds of \$250,000 each are established for the daughter Mrs. Frederick M. Godwin, and the son, Mr. F. Bayard Rives, and after some minor bequests are paid the residue of the estate is to be divided between the son and daughter.

Captain Frank Taylor Evans who will shortly sail for Europe, was given a farewell dinner by his fellow members of the Rotary Club at the LaForge Cottage on Tuesday evening, during which he was presented with several expressions of the esteem of his associates. On Thursday he was the guest of honor at the noon luncheon of the Lions Club.

The big oil tanker which created so much havoc along shores a few weeks ago is gradually disappearing. Much less of the vessel is now in sight, even at low water, than could be seen a week ago. The rocks along the shore, however, still bear evidence of her visit to these waters.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

Because of the fact that the Attorney General's docket of criminal cases has occupied the attention of the Court this week, there has been little or no progress made on the civil calendar. One case has occupied most of the week—that of State vs. John A. Congdon charged with maintaining a gambling nuisance at 106 William street last summer. This has been heard by a jury, Assistant Attorney General Hurley conducting the prosecution, and Messrs. F. F. Nolan and J. Russell Haire representing the defendant. In the intervals between sessions, several defendants in other cases have been called upon to plead, and a few sentences have been imposed. Judge Baker denied the petition to dismiss the indictment against Silverman, on the ground that all the grand jurors were not properly qualified, and exception to his ruling was noted. The petition for a new trial in the case against Arthur Gregorakis, convicted of setting fire, was also denied.

The Congdon case was begun on Monday afternoon, considerable time being taken in the selection of a jury, after which Court adjourned for the day in order that a view of the premises might be taken the next morning. When that time came, it was found that the building was locked, and the owner could not be reached, but at noon he came into Court and intimated his willingness to grant admission to the building, so that a view was taken Tuesday afternoon. In the meantime the taking of testimony had been begun. Sergeant Loughlin and Officer Satchell were the first witnesses. In the afternoon Mr. Herman Werner was called and examined at considerable length but declined to testify regarding any visit to the place in question on the ground that it might incriminate him.

On Wednesday, Harry S. Manuel and Louis Potter took the stand, and while they were examined at considerable length they also declined to testify as to visits to the place. They were followed by Dr. David E. Flynn. Dr. Flynn testified that he had visited the place in question last summer, and had seen games played there. Upon his second visit he was denied admission. He was interrogated sharply by Mr. Nolan, his motives being questioned. At times the action was quite lively. Dr. Flynn claimed that he was unaware that he was to be called before the grand jury until a short time before that body met. He denied that his action in the present case had anything to do with any political campaign, but said that he merely responded to the summons issued.

The State's case was completed Thursday noon, a few more witnesses being examined most of them being unwilling to testify. At the opening of the afternoon session, Mr. Nolan outlined the defense, which was that Congdon had nothing to do with the William street place and that the prosecution was brought about by his enemies. Several witnesses were called to testify to the general reputation of Dr. Flynn, the chief witness for the prosecution, among them being Judge Levy, who told of Dr. Flynn's conduct at the police station when he called there to see why seized liquors had not been destroyed. An attempt was made to show that Dr. Flynn had made threats to "get" Congdon Nolan and others, as the result of the last city election. The case was still on on Friday.

The steamer General will go on the line to Wickford next Monday, leaving Newport at 10:00, 1:10, and 4:10, and arriving here at 12:55, 3:55 and 7:00. On Fridays during the summer she will also make another trip, leaving here at 7:45 p. m. and arriving back at 10:40.

There was a large attendance at the annual ball of the Newport Police held at Newport Beach on Monday evening. A considerable sum was netted for the benefit of the fund.

Mr. Frank S. Hale, who has been under observation at the Newport Hospital, is reported as considerably improved.

### THAMES STREET TUNNEL.

The Telephone Company has at last finished the difficult job on Thames street to carry their cables under the pavement from Mary street to the west side. When the proposition was first broached it was thought that the street could be tunneled without undue difficulty, but because of the multiplicity of pipes under the pavement, this was found to be impossible. The west side of the street was then trenched through the granite block pavement, while a tunnel was pushed from the east side to the center of the street to meet the trench. In this heavy pipes were laid but they had to be curved and bent at various angles to clear the pipes already laid. Many men were put on the job and the big task was finally completed. A man-hole is now being built at the foot of Mary street, and here the cables will be pulled through and spliced.

The Electric Corporation has also done much work on Mary street, laying underground conduits, and that street will soon be in condition for the new pavement that was authorized by the representative council. It needs it.

### BROADWAY WORK.

Work on Broadway is progressing steadily and each day brings it considerably nearer completion. The tracks of the Newport & Providence Railway have been torn out nearly to the Mile Corner, and the layers of the new track are only a short distance behind them. At the lower end of the street, the excavation on the west side has been completed for a considerable distance, and the new concrete pavement will be laid there as quickly as possible in order to give access to Gould street. The granite blocks have been laid between the rails as far as Bliss road, and the concrete grouters are close on the heels of the block pavers. It will be but a short time before the whole street will be thrown open from Lake's Corner to Bliss road. On the east side, the new pavement is now in use from Lake's Corner well out Broadway.

Sunday morning the Newport police carried to the station a copper boiler, a keg, and a quantity of home-made liquor which they took from a tenement house in the rear of 7 Burnside avenue. The immediate serving of a search warrant was due to the fact that an oil stove had exploded a short time before calling the fire department to the house in question. The sight of the articles that had been on the stove caused the application for the warrant. Louis Mantas, who lived in the house, was quite badly burned in his efforts to extinguish the flames before calling for help from the firemen. The appearance of outside aid was detrimental to the business that had been carried on there.

Mrs. Helen Stratford Long, wife of Mr. Robert Long, who died at her home in Springfield, Mass., last week was well known in Newport, being a daughter of the late William H. Stratford, who was a well known druggist in Newport. Her husband was for a number of years chief clerk in the Navy Pay Office in this city, but they removed to Springfield to reside some years ago. She is survived by her husband and four children, in Springfield; also by two brothers and one sister. The remains were brought to this city for interment.

The board of aldermen held a special session on Tuesday evening to make an investigation into a recent accident, in which Pumper No. 2 of the Fire Department was in collision with a Ford car, some of the occupants of the latter being injured. Several witnesses of the accident were examined by the board.

The new steamer Jamestown, of the Jamestown and Newport Ferry Company, has gone into service on the Saunderson side, and has thus far met all demands upon her. She can handle many more cars on each trip than the smaller boats and can also make much better time.

### SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

At the regular monthly meeting of the School Committee on Monday evening, Superintendent Lull read his report containing the following items:

Total enrollment 4655, average number belonging 4240, average number attending 3967.6, per cent of attendance 93.5, cases of tardiness 315, cases of dismissal before the end of the session 118.

The total enrollment (4655) was 17 fewer than last year for the same month. The enrollment in Rogers (1027) was 27 more than all last year. The average number was 900. Of the 315 cases of tardiness 128 were due to the Rogers.

### PERMITS

The number issued and used was 723. They were distributed as follows: Kindergarten, 292; grade 1, 143; grades II-IX, 185; Rogers, 103.

Grade IX: As the results of consultation with teachers and parents after the use of pamphlets, etc., and after the general meeting in Rogers, 102 of the 104 pupils in Clarke and 111 of the 115 pupils in Mumford hope to go to the Rogers. Of the remainder, 5 hope to go to other schools and one will not go.

Of the 213 who hope to go to Rogers, several will not pass. Judging by previous years 180 to 185 will enter next September.

There are 95 who have definite plans for further education after Rogers, 37 who expect to go on but have no definite plans; and 31 who are undecided but have some expectations.

As in past years, these pupils were asked to give the vocation they preferred to see if the course elected in the Rogers would prepare them for it. The different vocations numbered 42. They showed how broad life is today and therefore they are recorded below:

Artist, accountant, aviator, bricklayer, business, cabinet maker, carpenter, chemist, civil engineer, dentist, designer, detective, draftsman, dressmaker, electrician, forestry, gardener, governess, hair dresser, interior decorator, journalism, lawyer, librarian, mechanic, milliner, naturalist, naval architect, nurse, painter, pharmacist, physical training director, physician, printer, radio operator, railway clerk, secretary, stenographer, teacher (school), music, sewing, domestic science, telephone operator, United States Army, United States Navy, wireless operator.

### BOARD OF HEALTH

Since the last meeting of this Board, three cases of diphtheria and two cases of scarlet fever have been reported. These cases caused the exclusion of six other school children.

The report of the committee on teachers was received and its recommendations adopted. This provides for the acceptance of the resignations of six teachers and the election of others to fill their places. Miss Lillian E. Maher was elected teacher of physical education, after it had been explained that her qualifications for the position outweighed the advantage of a technical education.

Head Master Webber of the Rogers gave his monthly report of conditions at the School, commenting upon the progress made in several different lines of endeavor.

A large amount of routine business was transacted.

The wedding of Miss Nettie B. Tift of Wakefield, R. I., and Mr. Herbert Staats of this city, took place at the home of the groom's parents on Dartmouth street on Tuesday evening and was attended by the immediate friends of the contracting parties. Rev. Robert R. White officiated, and the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Maud E. Tift, while Mr. Chester Staats, brother of the groom, was the best man. Mr. and Mrs. Staats left on a short wedding trip, and will return to Newport to make their future home, the groom being a member of the carrier force at the local Postoffice.

Members of the local police department staged a raid on a local Greek restaurant on upper Thames street Monday evening but no quantity of liquor was found. There was some little excitement in the neighborhood while the search was going on.

Irving Andriesse has bought the gasoline station on Broadway which has been conducted by Julian H. Durfee for several years.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board on Thursday evening the contractors for the Broadway pavement requested an extension of time of thirty days for the completion of the contract, which would make the limit July 15th. They claimed that they had been delayed by the slow progress of the railroad. The board acknowledged the fact that there had been some delay which was not the fault of the contractor, and fixed the date of completion as July 3rd. Whether it will actually be done by that time remains to be seen.

Manager McGowan of the Newport Beach Association submitted a plan for the development of the roadway and walks at the Beach as drawn by Architect Upjohn and the board took the matter under consideration.

A proposition to install traffic beacons in Newport without any cost to the city was again presented, and the matter was referred to a committee with power to act. Licenses for the sale of fireworks for the Fourth of July were granted under the same restrictions as last year, although Alderman Allan wanted the restrictions removed on the ground that people could buy their fireworks out of town and use them here.

A large amount of routine business was transacted.

Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., gave a very interesting talk before the Lions Club on Thursday, telling of conditions at Cannes, France the great winter resort, where he spent several months. He spoke of the propaganda that is regularly conducted to make the public think that Cannes has an ideal climate. He hardly thought, however, that the methods adopted in Cannes would make a success in Newport.

The purchasing value of dollar this week is now claimed to be seventy cents as compared with forty in 1920. Still there is room for improvement. Prices of commodities may be coming down, but movement is too slow to be seen without a telescope.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bacheller are enjoying their annual two weeks vacation, which will take them over the Mohawk Trail and to other places of scenic interest.

Mr. William P. Buffum is ill at the Newport Hospital.

### MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

An entertainment was given at the town hall which was well attended. The committee, comprising Mrs. Harold Chase, Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham, and Mrs. Edgar Phelps, were in charge of the affair. A moving picture entitled "Out of the Darkness," a tuberculosis picture, was shown, after which a flag drill and Health songs were given. A number of the children of the different schools took part in the Health plays given at the time. Ice cream and cake were on sale and a good sum was realized.

Miss Eva Louise Corey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving A. Corey, was the youngest member of the graduating class of St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford.

Children's Day was observed on Sunday at the Methodist Episcopal Church. A program of organ music, recitations and songs was well rendered. The floral decorations were very beautiful.

The annual meeting of the Berkeley-Parent-Teachers Association was held at the Berkeley School. The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham.

First Vice President—Mrs. Lionel A. Peabody.

Second Vice President—Miss Kathleen Williams.

Treasurer—Mrs. David Brown.

Secretary—Miss Mary Macneiros.

Director—Mrs. Andrew Dorwood.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Peckham have been in Taunton, where Mrs. Peckham's sister, Mrs. Duff, is critically ill.

Plans are being made for a strawberry supper to be held at the Holy Cross Guild House in the near future.

The Holy Cross Guild House recently underwent its annual spring cleaning.

The picnic of the Oliphant Reading Club will be held on June 27, at the home of Miss Charlotte Chase on Chase's Lane.

### PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Mrs. Clifford Peckham, who recently underwent an operation at the Newport Hospital, is gaining as well as could be wished.

Mrs. Emerson Bishop and Mrs. Jo-thro H. Peckham attended the quarterly meeting of the Past Noble Grands' Association in Bristol on Tuesday. This Association is planning to hold its annual outing at Newport Beach on June 30.

The Sewing Circle of Sarah Rebeckah Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., met at the home of the Noble Grand, Mrs. James H. Handy on Wednesday. In the evening the regular meeting of the Lodge was held at Oakland Hall. Whist was played and refreshments were served.

Mrs. Annie H. Carter is caring for Mrs. Josephine Brown, who is ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Almira Tallman.

A public whist was given Wednesday evening for the benefit of Eureka Chapter, No. 19, O. E. S.

Mrs. D. Alvah Crandall and daughter, Miss Madeline Crandall, of Block Island, have been guests of Mrs. B. C. Sherman.

Mr. George M. Hall of Essex, Ct., has been visiting in this town.

Mr. George Sward has been on a business trip to Albany, N. Y.

Miss Kate L. Durfee has returned to her home after spending a few days in Providence, as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Remington.

Mrs. David Caswell of Fall River has been guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. Woodman Chase.

Among those from this town who attended and took part in the Girl Scout competition meet were Girl Scouts Fanny and Alice Garforth, Helen Pacheco, Gladys Lawrence, Ruth Sherman, Ruth Peckham, Rebecca Anthony, and their Captain, Miss Gertrude E. Macomber.

Colonel William Barton Chapter, D.A.R. held their final sewing bee on Thursday at the home of Mrs. Arthur O. Smith. Their annual sale and chicken salad supper will be held on June 17, at the Holy Cross Guild House.

Mrs. Chessman, of Providence spoke on Monday afternoon at the parlors at Willow Brook on "The American Citizen."

Mrs. Eliza Eager of Providence has been guest of her niece, Mrs. David B. Anthony.

The Diocesan Record for June contains a picture of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost on Prudence Island, and an article regarding the Church. Contributions are being asked with which, to make repairs.

Mrs. Charles G. Clarke, who recently underwent a serious operation at the Newport Hospital, is now convalescing at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Chase.

Bristol Ferry Road and Turnpike Avenue have just received their summer coating of oil and fine gravel. This makes a fine new coating, but is rather disagreeable while it is still fresh.

A number of automobile accidents have occurred recently, none of them, however, being serious. The automobile of Mr. Alfred White Laplante of Fall River was struck by the truck belonging to Mr. Staley Trask of Middle Road. The machines received considerable damage, but the drivers were unhurt.

Mr. Stewart of Jamestown of the McNeess Essence Company had the front wheel of his Ford delivery smashed in a collision in front of the Colonel William Barton Chapter House. The machine was close to the right side of the road, but the front wheels were turned toward the road and one was struck by Mrs. Louise Mott in her coupe.

Report says President Coolidge finds the White House very comfortable; Mrs. Coolidge likes it too, and they are both willing to take another four years' lease after this lease expires. According to present appearances the owner will be willing to accept them as tenants for another term.

A diamond ring was lost in Chicago, worth a large sum of money. After a lengthy search it was found in a boy's stomach. A guard was placed over the boy till he should disgorge the stolen property.

Ford reports his ten millionth flivver. In the first five months of this year he sent broadcast one million cars, and still the work goes on.

# Pay Gravel

by  
HUGH  
PENDEXTER

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## SYNOPSIS

**CHAPTER I.**—In the late summer of 1917, Peter Dinsdale, on his way to the Black Hills to join the throng of gold-seekers, makes the acquaintance of the keeper of a Deadwood gambling house, San Juan Joe, who is returning to Deadwood.

**CHAPTER II.**—On their way through Red canyon Dinsdale and Joe hear shots, apparently far ahead of them. Riding carefully, they meet a young woman running from a party of Indians. Dinsdale saves her from being shot and the two men ride through her pursuers, killing three. Where the girl's party had been surprised the travelers discern nine dead bodies, the girl being the only survivor of the party. After a running fight in which two more Indians are killed, the three reach the end of the canyon, and safety. The girl tells them her name is Little Carl, and she has no relatives. At Custer, they hear of the killing of "Wild Bill" Hickock at Deadwood, and the two men, in an incommunicable release of his player, near Deadwood they overtake a prospector whom Joe calls as old "Iron Pyrites."

**CHAPTER III.**—At Deadwood City San Juan Joe, popular in the community, is given an enthusiastic welcome, which is extended to Dinsdale when the story of the killing of "Wild Bill" Hickock and the killing of the five Indians is told. Dinsdale tells Joe of the robbery of a Union Pacific train at Ogallala, and the gambler informs the crowd. Joe takes Dinsdale and Little Carl to a saloon where a woman of the town, Kitty the Bohemer, Joe's mistress, who the gambler had intended to install Little Dinsdale refuses to allow it, and after a somewhat bitter quarrel, he leaves, taking Little Carl to a house where she will be safeguarded, and finding other lodgings for himself. Dinsdale saves an apparently half-witted individual, known as Scissors, from mistreatment at the hands of a band of a "Big Man," who vows vengeance on Dinsdale.

**CHAPTER IV.**—Some days later Dinsdale again meets Scissors, whose nickname is derived from the fact that he is a talker with paper and scissors, remarkable likenesses of persons, or anything that strikes his fancy. Dinsdale takes to him. Iron Pyrites arrives in town. San Juan Joe hints to Dinsdale that the town is sizing him up as a road-agent or train-robbler, and advises him to go with Pyrites on a prospecting trip. He also hints of coming profitable "work" in which he can interest Dinsdale.

**CHAPTER V.**—At a meeting of road-agent plans are made to rob one of the treasure-coaches which, under heavy guard, periodically leave Deadwood for the outside world. Dinsdale acquires a reputation as a reckless spender and an expert gunman. San Juan Joe, believing Dinsdale to be a train-robbler, warns him of the coming of "Tim O'Connell," a bold detective, and again advises him to take a prospecting trip with Pyrites. Dinsdale appears reluctant. Dinsdale kills Allen.

**CHAPTER VI.**—While with Pyrites, prospecting, Dinsdale blunders onto a trap set for him by San Juan Joe. Taking a long chance, he enters. The place is deserted, but evidently recently occupied. Investigation discloses a hidden treasure, through which Dinsdale enters a cellar, finding a store of jewelry, gold dust and nuggets, obviously the proceeds of robberies. While Dinsdale is in the cellar, a man enters the cabin. Dinsdale calls to him to come down, and, taking him by surprise, knocks him senseless. He makes his way back to Pyrites.

**CHAPTER VII.**—The two make their way to Rapid City. In a gambling place a stranger attracts attention by his constant repetition of a verse of an old song, and by his bandaged head. Dinsdale wins a large sum from him. The stranger tells him his name is "Easy." Telling Pyrites he believes "Easy" is the man he slugged in the cellar, Dinsdale sets out with Scissors for Deadwood.

**CHAPTER VIII.**—Scissors prevails on Dinsdale to turn off the direct road to Deadwood, saying he is sure "Easy" and his gang will follow. From a hiding place they see the desperadoes pass, evidently on Dinsdale's trail. To avoid the chance of running into "Easy" and his crowd, the two make a visit to "Mato Tipi," a mountain top held sacred ground by the Indians. There they are ambushed by a band of Ogallala, among whom Scissors had once been a captive, and made prisoners. Scissors links in the Indians in their constant repetition of a verse of an old song, claiming friendship with "Crazy Horse," great Indian chief, and with the leading Cheyenne "medicine-man." The Indians, impressed, refrain from butchering the prisoners, and take them to their village.

**CHAPTER IX.**—During Scissors' previous captivity Sorrel Horse had looked on him as a rival medicine-man, and hates him. A test of the superiority of the white and red men's medicine is arranged. Sorrel Horse is an expert at legend-making, but Scissors is his superior and finally wins complete victory.

Within thirty minutes after Scissors had spoken to his companion Little Big Man called at the lodge and suddenly announced the prisoners were to follow him.

On the slope leading to the river and the pony herd were gathered the men, women, children and most of the dogs. All were waiting with childish eagerness to witness the white man's skill. Crazy Horse was seated apart from the assemblage and had the two revolvers on a robe before him. The chief asked:

"Does the young man wish to show the Ogallala how to shoot?"

"He is ready to show them," Scissors answered.

"How does he want to shoot?" asked the chief. "He must shoot away from us."

Scissors repeated this query to Dinsdale.

"Tell him to have some of his men stand up the slope behind me and throw gourds and dishes down the slope and over my head. That will let me keep my back to the people."

Scissors repeated the suggestion to

the chief. Crazy Horse readily agreed to it, and gave an order to the spectators.

The women ran back to the lodges to secure mugs, bowls and tin plates. A dozen warriors with rifles were drawn up behind Dinsdale ready to shoot him down did he offer to face about before dropping the revolvers to the ground. Scissors explained all this, and Dinsdale curtly answered:

"I understand. But I want to look at the guns and see if they are all right before I commence."

Crazy Horse unlashed the weapons and took them to Dinsdale and watched him closely as he spun the cylinders and tested the trigger action.

"I am ready to load," he told Scissors.

He faced down the slope and reached a hand behind him for the cartridges. Crazy Horse handed these to Scissors and hurried back to his blanket. Scissors fed them into the outstretched hand and Dinsdale examined each critically before slipping it into a chamber. At last he was ready and stood with the guns half-raised, his head tilted back so as to catch an early sight of the targets as they flew over his head.

The men with the rifles crouched within five feet of him, while those chosen to throw the targets stood some fifteen feet away. Ten men were picked to throw the gourds and dishes. To prevent a too general discharge of targets Crazy Horse ordered that three men on each end of the line should throw in turn, from right to left and transversely, while the four center men should hurl straight ahead, each taking his turn. This would allow not more than three targets crossing Dinsdale's field of vision at the same time.

The gathering on the slope became as quiet as a tableau. All eyes were focused on the motionless figure holding both arms half-raised, the head back as if making a son dance vow to Wakantanka.

"Be ready!" Scissors broke the silence by yelling as a man on each end drew back his arm.

Then one after another the warriors hurled dish, mug, or plate, and Dinsdale worked both guns for a total of seven shots and dropped his hands to his side as the last dish sailed to the ground.

It did not seem possible to the spectators that he could have released that number of shots. They had expected to hear distinct detonations, and instead it had been a blurred, crackling sound of very brief duration. There was something so casual about the whole performance that none deemed it possible more than one hit could have been scored, and that would be by accident. It was all over so soon there was only one feature which was recalled—how a tin plate had deviated from its gliding flight by jumping convulsively.

"Drop your guns," advised Scissors. Dinsdale did so; then the squaws scuttled forward to bring back the targets. Hands patted against lips. Grunts and sharp yelps sounded. Crazy Horse leaned forward and looked at the prisoner with new respect. Six of the seven shots had registered.

"It's a joke," murmured Scissors. "It's a joke," replied Dinsdale. "Not more than three were in fair position at the same time. I was a fool to miss even the one shot. It was a plate, broadside to, and it shifted to edge-on just as I fired. I'll stick to the bow and mugs next time. Ask the chief if he wants me to hit the same target more than once, or a different target with each shot."

Scissors put the question and Crazy Horse courteously answered it was for the young man to decide. He said it would be as wakan to hit one target twice as to hit two targets once. Scissors reminded the chief that Dinsdale had five shots left. Then he warned Dinsdale:

"Man on your right has a big bowl. He'll throw across to your left. Pick up your guns."

"Let's hope he throws slow and high," murmured Dinsdale, bending and securing the guns.

Despite his condemnation of the spinning plates he could not resist centering one the instant it appeared overhead, the full surface showing and making an easy mark. He used his left-hand gun on this, and within a second split a mug crossing to his right with the same gun. Then appeared the big bowl, thrown high and traveling in a broad arc from right to left. Firing the last shot in his left-hand gun with much deliberation, he then fired twice with his right, the latter shots blending as one. He dropped the guns and waited.

"Wash-be-helo!" grunted Crazy Horse. "Bring me the guns. Bring the bowls and the plate."

Scissors carried the revolvers to the robe and remarked:

"Tashun-ulco now knows my

friend could have killed many of Little Big Man's band had we been looking for a fight instead of for this village."

"He was caught with his guns in his belt," spoke up Little Big Man.

"Then let him have the empty guns in his belt and let Little Big Man show Tashun-ulco how he surprised the white man," challenged Scissors.

This appealed to Crazy Horse, who nodded it should be done, the capture being acted in pantomime. Little Big Man, as master of ceremonies, arrogantly insisted that Dinsdale should stand with his back to the red men and should not attempt to draw a weapon until Little Big Man whistled. Dinsdale dutifully turned his back and Little Big Man and his braves began crawling forward.

Scissors bit his lips in anger at Little Big Man's portrayal of the capture. He was making the spectators believe the white men knew nothing of the Indian's appearance until the dusky hands were all but on them. At last as the half-circle of braves were stretching out hands to haul Dinsdale to the ground Little Big Man whistled, and Dinsdale leaped from them and turned about while his feet were clear of the ground. And the two guns were out and clicking madly and fanning the short line of red men. Versed in pantomime, there was none of the onlookers who did not concede the victory to the white man.

"His gun medicine is very wakan," called out Crazy Horse as he waved the warriors back from continuing their attack. "Bring me the guns."

Taking them from Scissors he walked back to his lodge.

The prisoners returned to the lodge, followed at a respectful distance by the Indians and guarded by the akacta, village police. Little Big Man was much chagrined. His companions were convinced his life had been at the mercy of the young white warrior, and secretly he was admitting the fact himself. As they were passing the lodge of Sorrel Horse the medicine-man stuck out his head and announced:

"Shun-ulco has been trying his new medicine. He tried very hard. He told it to help the white man to shoot."

"It made him miss a very easy shot," Scissors hurried back at him. "It is a very weak medicine just now. It must grow big before it can break jugs."

The medicine-man vanished.

When this exchange had been explained to Dinsdale he angrily denounced him.

"The cheap bluffer! Trying to get credit on another man's work. I'm more scared of that snake than I am of the chief."

"You needn't be scared of him at all. I've bought him, I tell you. He must learn how to break jugs and he can only learn on our terms, and he knows it."

"You must teach him the trick before you get the ponies; after that what is there to stop him from deserting us?" asked Dinsdale. "I don't trust him."

"Nor I, except in this one thing. I know how to handle him. After I've shown him the mysteries of hydraulic pressure it will remain just as much a miracle to him as it was when the jug broke in his hands. He will believe it will refuse to work for him if he plays us false. It's to his interests for us to get away. When he tries the trick he doesn't want us around to say we told him how to do it, and then proceed to prove it by showing others how to do it. You're feeling better, aren't you?" The last as he noted the sparkle in Dinsdale's eyes and the uplifted chin.

"It was having the old guns in my hands again and being allowed to use them," he muttered. "If I could only have them back and be mounted on a good nag! I'd ride through this whole rat trap of a village. It's the danger of being killed in a corner, with no show of fighting back, that takes the heart out of me."

"Will wakan wishashia. Everything will come out all right. Sorrel Horse will fix it so we can steal away to the ponies within two days."

"Why does he wait and risk our being snaggled by some word from High Wolf?"

Scissors sighed and shook his head. "It's the Indian in him. He's as keen to have us go as we are to go. But he can't change his nature. He's got some plan in his head and he's working it out. His elk dream is part of it. His being away in the hills is a part of it. He must take so many steps in this particular dance even if it costs his own life. But remember this: He has much influence with the braves and squaws. They fear him. He'll be one of the first to know if there is a smoke-signal, or hard-riding messenger. In case of either he'll rush things. I believe that he will begin to pick up all the loose threads tomorrow. Then it's a hard ride and the Lord help us!"

## CHAPTER XI

### The Show-Down.

On the second morning after Dinsdale's exhibition of marksmanship Scissors jumped from his couch and announced:

"Something will happen today. I feel it. The waiting is ended. I am wakan wishashia, and I know the waiting will be ended today. Get up and be ready for whatever happens. We have much to do."

Dinsdale sprang to his feet, crying: "Show me something to do. It seems as if I had been in this cursed place a million years. What shall I do?"

"First, eat your breakfast. The girl is bringing it now. I must see Sorrel Horse and finish our trade."

"How do you happen to know so much about Indians?" curiously asked Dinsdale after the girl had placed the food on a robe and had departed.

"Played with Sioux boys when I was a boy. After I became wakan I forgot lots of things, but what I learned about Indians seems to have remained with me. Sometimes I find myself singing some of their old songs, songs I hadn't thought of for years."

They made short work of the meal, and Scissors said: "Stick by the lodge. I'll finish my talk with Sorrel Horse very quick."

"And you said there was work to do," grumbled Dinsdale.

"We've spent our last night here if we're ever to see Deadwood City again," assured Scissors. At these words Dinsdale became nervously alert and eager.

The inmates of the village no longer avoided Scissors, or pretended not to see him; but he knew there was only one man in the village who did not wish to see him writhing under the Ogallala knives. He walked aimlessly among the lodges and approached the lodge of Sorrel Horse in a casual manner. On reaching it Scissors halted to watch Sorrel Horse go through his morning custom of hanging his medicine bag to the medicine pole outside the entrance.

"It is time," murmured Sorrel Horse without looking at the white man. "The ponies are ready. Two knives talking will pay for their now!"

"He comes to pay. But the medicine will not work until he has reached the ponies."

Sorrel Horse led him into the lodge and dropped the flap, and said:

"The young white man will be very sick when you go back to him. He will be sick from eating too much meat. Two knives talking will stay by him to make him well. He cannot leave his sick brother to watch Shun-ulco break jugs on the open place outside the village. All the Ogallala will want to see the new medicine. While they watch, the white men will go among the bluffs and follow the pony trail south where they will find ponies bled and feeding. Two guns are there and a bundle of dried meat. Now will the white man pay?"

And he pointed to an array of jugs and several kettles filled with water. Scissors picked up a jug and found it filled to within a few inches of the mouth. He examined the stopper to make sure it would exclude all air and then handed it to Sorrel Horse and told him to cork the jug and break it by striking the stopper with his fist. Sorrel Horse nervously followed instructions and was much calmer down when nothing happened.

"It is because you have no medicine of your own," explained Scissors. "Now I will give you a medicine."

And he removed the stopper and pointed it to the earth, the sky and the four winds. Then with a mug he dipped water from a kettle and filled the jug to overflowing and gently inserted the end of the stopper until it stood upright.

"Now strike," he commanded. Sorrel Horse obeyed, and this time the hydraulic pressure rewarded his efforts and brought a glare of triumph to his eyes. His chest expanded and he softly boasted:

"They say he will have a new name. They say he can break jugs."

Scissors eyed him suspiciously and pulled forward another jug, only half full, and releasing the stopper curly directed:

"Break that jug."

Sorrel Horse confidently struck the stopper and the jug remained intact. As the medicine man hung his head in bitter disappointment Scissors told him:

"I have taken the medicine away from you so you will know it is my medicine and will not work if I do not cut away from the village. Now I will give the medicine back to you. Bring water and fill this broken jug."

As he spoke he fitted the two pieces together, the cleavage being clean, and held them in place while Sorrel Horse with trembling hands lifted a kettle and poured in the water. When the jug could hold no more Scissors revealed the climax of the medicine by teaching the medicine man how to work gently in inserting the stopper deep enough to remain in place and yet to prevent any air pressure on the mouth; only he said nothing about pressure, as the Indian would not have understood. Sorrel Horse simply understood the manipulation of the stopper was the wakan way of doing it. Had he been told to plug the jug while one hand was held high above his head his faith would have been as great and the mystery no more profound.

"Now lift it by the handle," said Scissors.

The hand of Sorrel Horse shook convulsively and he could scarcely grip his fingers about the handle. He was on the threshold of conquering the greatest mystery he had ever attempted. To have Tunkan break a jug in his hands had been astounding. But to be permitted by the stone god to break a jug and then fill it with water and then to break it a second time surpassed his wildest dreams of wizardry. Even Sitting Bull, himself, could not do it.

He lifted on the handle and the jug rose from the ground and remained intact. The medicine man stood holding it, his small eyes protruding, his breath coming in gasps and the sweat oozing from his copper forehead as he felt the close presence of the gods. Scissors explained the wakan way was always to place the jug on a smooth, level spot. Under his directions the medicine man lowered the jug to the ground.

Scissors took his paper and scissors and cut out two ponies, each having a white rider, and laid the pictures

on the ground and solemnly directed: "Now if your heart is clean, now if you will do as you have said by the



The Medicine-Man Stood Holding It, His Small Eyes Protruding.

white men, Tunkan will hear you. Break the jug by taking out the stopper."

Of course the jug collapsed and the water escaped once the plug was removed. Scissors advised:

"Have the little water-girl help you hold the jug when you fill it. Be sure it stands on a level place. If a jug breaks in more than two pieces do not try to fill it. Such a jug is weak and does not please Tunkan. Two knives talking goes to look after his sick brother."

Dinsdale was nervously walking about the lodge, snapping his fingers, his flushed face betraying his highly strung nerves. He was surprised to have Scissors abruptly command:

"Lie down and be sick."

"What the devil!" exploded Dinsdale.

"You have eaten too much meat and wild cherries. You are very sick. Lie down."

"You're crazy."

"You must pretend to be sick," Scissors chuckled. "Sorrel Horse will show his medicine to the village this afternoon. We cannot be there. One white man sick; one white man watching over him."

"We're lighting out this afternoon?" hoarsely whispered Dinsdale, clutching Scissors' hand and hurrying it. "Why couldn't you say that at the start?"

"I say it now. Some time this afternoon. I would like to wait until evening, but I do not dare. I am wakan, and I can hear the pounding of a pony's hoofs. Some one is riding to this village."

"Darned if I know when to take you seriously," muttered Dinsdale. "You'll get me to hearing and seeing things next. But if I'm sick, here goes." And he flopped down on the robes. "Now while I suffer please tell me what you've been up to."

"Before I spend time talking the village must know you're sick," said Scissors. He ran out the lodge and called to one of the akacta and asked that the roots of sage and wild licorice be brought him so he might sing the bear song over his sick friend and cure him.

The roots were quickly brought, presumably obtained from the medicine bag of Sorrel Horse; and word was spread throughout the village that one of the prisoners was ill. There were those who declared that Sorrel Horse was recovering his medicine and was killing the white man's medicine. But when it was understood that Scissors was using licorice, the medicine the bear digs up, and was singing the bear song, there was much doubt as to the efficacy of Sorrel Horse's angle.

Then to increase the tension Sorrel Horse instructed the akacta to announce to all the lodges that after the sun started down the west he would break a jug on the river slope and prove that he was a favorite of the stone god and that Tunkan still worked through him.

"He has stolen the white man's medicine! They really say it does what he tells it to do!" joyously shouted some.

Crazy Horse was infected by the excitement and called at the prisoner's lodge after having a talk with Sorrel Horse. When he stuck his head inside it was to behold Dinsdale, eyes closed, tossing his head from side to side and mumbling incoherently. Scissors sat beside him and fanned him with a fan of eagle feathers, and as he swung the feathers he softly sang the bear song.

"The young man is sick?" asked Crazy Horse.

"He is very sick, but I shall make him well after two sleeps," replied Scissors.

"Shun-ulco break a jug after the sun crosses Mato Tipi."

"He talks like an old woman. He cannot break jugs," scoffed Scissors. "After he tries and fails, and covers his head with his blanket, and is hiding in his lodge, let Tashun-ulco remember what the white man told him."

Plainly disconcerted by this bold skepticism Crazy Horse withdrew.

To add to the tremendous excitement caused by the medicine man's avowal three young men rode into the village shortly after the noon hour, returning from a scout between the Grand and Heart rivers. They brought with them horrible trophies in the shape of human hands and feet tied to their lances.

Their arrival was greeted with the firing of guns and much yelling and howling. The three ponies were feath-

ers in their tails and manes to show they had ably abetted their master. The lances were passed over to the squaws to dance before being struck up before the Strong Heart lodge to which the scouts belonged.

Alarmed by the noise Scissors stepped outside to investigate. Soon he was back, his face looking pale and sickly.

"Some poor devil of a soldier who strayed and got lost, or who wandered off hunting," he told Dinsdale. "Butchered. The village is crazy. It makes it bad for us. They've tasted blood. They won't be satisfied until they've wiped us out."

"If there was one soldier there must be more behind him," said Dinsdale hopefully.

"He was a soldier. They brought in enough of his clothes to prove that. Crazy Horse is in his lodge trying to figure out how many more there may be, and where they may be. I believe it means General Crook has struck the Little Missouri, or even the head of the Heart. I knew something would happen today. It's lucky for us that the scouts saw nothing of Crazy Horse's messengers to the Short Medicine Polo hills. But they'll be coming back any time now. When things begin to break they come with a rush."

It was some time before the village quieted down sufficiently for public interest to revert to Sorrel Horse and his boast. "The medicine man, when he could gain a hearing, proudly proclaimed it was his new medicine that had enabled the young warriors to make their kill. The young girl who brought in their dinner was too overcome with excitement to answer any questions. At first Dinsdale refused to eat, but Scissors insisted until he swallowed some meat. Scissors would not let him leave the couch for fear some curious savage would spy on them and discover the truth."

After the shouting and dancing had ceased, the akacta began parading through the village and crying "Shun-ulco will make a new medicine, they say, Hlyu po! (Come on!) Hlyu po!"

As the camp police passed a lodge it was a signal for the inmates to come out and fall in behind them. Crazy Horse took his place and as the procession reached the prisoner's lodge he halted and looked inside and asked Scissors to come and witness the new medicine.

Continuing to fan Dinsdale, the picture man ceased his chanting long enough to reply. "He has had an evil dream. The ghosts are fooling him. My white brother needs the bear song."

And he pointed down to the patient, who groaned and tossed about. The akacta went their way, calling on all the people to follow and do Sorrel Horse due honor; the two lines of eager spectators, including Crazy Horse, made for the grassy slope.

Scissors watched their departure through the opening, and then made sure the adjacent lodges were empty. Darting back to the lodge he pulled away the bundles of antelope skins and made a peep hole with his scissors. Only two lodges stood between them and the bluffs, and neither showed any signs of life.

"Now we are ready," he whispered to Dinsdale.

Dinsdale came to his feet and started for the opening, but Scissors drew him back and closed the flap, and said:

"Out the back end will be better."

He dropped on his knees and had pulled a hide to one side when both were startled at the sound of a step by the entrance. Snatching up a kettle left by the girl he motioned for Dinsdale to gain the couch. But before Dinsdale could get in proper position the flap was pushed back and one of the akacta stuck in his head. He had noted the cessation of the sick man's moaning. He blinked his eyes to get rid of the sunlight and beheld Dinsdale stealing toward the couch.

He opened his mouth to emit a yell, when the kettle struck him on the back of the head, smashing the skull. As the man fell forward on his face, half inside the lodge, Dinsdale seized his shoulders and dragged him completely in, and Scissors dropped the flap.

"Now we must go, no matter how many are outside," muttered Scissors. They crawled under the back flap and bending low, ran by the two lodges and began ascending a dry gulch. They reached the pine growth on top of the bluffs just as the Indians on the slope began yelling loudly. Dinsdale believed Sorrel Horse had succeeded with his jug medicine. Scissors insisted the medicine man could not reach the climax so soon, even if he forgot the warning that the medicine would not work unless the prisoners had time to reach the ponies.

"Some one must have returned to the village and discovered the dead guard. Probably a couple of them left to watch us," he nervously explained.

They scrambled up another terrace and came to a faint trail running to the south. From the elevation, also heavily wooded, they could look down on the village and the slope. That their escape was now known was proved by the Indians on the slope. The entire mass was dancing and shouting wildly, and waving arms. Then Scissors made out some new arrivals, a small band of warriors. All of these except the leader had dismounted. As Scissors stared at the mounted warrior he cried:

"American Horse! American Horse has returned. Look! He's pointing to the north, and brandishing his rifle. Now they're breaking to run back to the lodges. By heavens! The ponies are being brought up! It can mean only one thing! Crook's soldiers have

Continued on Page 8

## PAY GRAVEL

Continued from Page 2

reached the head of Heart river. Crazy Horse goes to stop him from making the Black Hills. They don't even wait for Shunka-juta to prove his medicine! Here's the trail! Now let's see your heels!"

The loud outcry at the north end of the street, quickly swollen to a deafening chorus of yells and punctuated by a rapid discharge of hand guns, caused more than one citizen of Deadwood City to fear that Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull were making good their threats and were sweeping into town at the head of their copper-colored hordes. But as the clamor reached Kitty the Scherer's place, swept on by Keno Frank's gambling hall, and was added to by those in front of San Juan Joe's big tent, it took on a rudo rhythm and at intervals burst into a reassuring staccato of wild cheering. Then the tents and buildings farther south knew something momentous had happened, but that no danger was imminent.

The soldiers are coming! The soldiers are coming! shrieked a woman from the second-story window of a store and tenement structure. This was accepted as the truth for a minute, as the woman's color of visage was much superior to those milling around in the street.

"No soldiers! Two men!" howled a boy from the top of a pine.

Then a solid mass of exclamatory humanity came into the view, swatting disorganized groups as fast as reaching them, and only the ill remained indoors. San Juan Joe rushed from his tent, rifle in hand. The front ranks broke and erupted to each side and allowed Scissors and Dinsdale to stand revealed. With the yell of an Apache San Juan dropped his rifle and ran forward to shake hands with the two men. Old Pyrites was another who fought his way through the mob to add congratulations.

The procession came to a halt, for the street ahead was filling with men and women and children. A man with mighty lungs climbed to the top of a freight wagon and bellowed:

"Pete Dinsdale and Scissors, who we all reckoned had cashed in, escaped from the Indians and have come back. They say Crook and his soldiers are on Heart river, that it's a race between him and Crazy Horse to see whether white or red gets here first. Sitting Bull is expected to join 'em with five thousand bucks. Our two citizens were chased from Slim Butte to the Belle Fourche by a small band of Ogallala. They killed their horses in the race and came the rest of the way on foot. Three cheers and a tiger!"

The cheers were given; more guns were discharged. Mayor Farman made his way to the escaped prisoners and shook each by the hand.

"We supposed you were dead," he said.

"All the credit for our being alive belongs to Scissors," said Dinsdale. "He knows more about Indians than Crazy Horse does."

"I'm wakan," spoke up Scissors. "Used to play in a Sioux village years ago. What I did was nothing. But if Crook doesn't make this gulch ahead of the Ogallala you want to prepare for a lot of trouble."

"Make room so they can get in somewhere and rest," cried San Juan.

Still cheering, but not so boisterously now that Scissors had given his warning, the crowd parted and the gambler led the two men into the tent and toward the hidden entrance of his house. But Scissors at once responded to his environment and with paper and scissors ready began searching for customers.

It seemed to Dinsdale that a mask had dropped over Scissors' face the minute he got back among the tables; and never did he do such a trade as now. Instead of profiles he cut out lodges and ponies and other bits of Indian village life. These were eagerly snapped up as souvenirs by men who did not know whether they were to be victims of Teton cruelty, or live to welcome Crook. And each purchaser demanded more information as to how the two managed to escape.

"Always could do it," Scissors shrilly cried. "I'm wakan witshasha. We ran away when the Indians weren't looking. American Horse? Yes, we saw him when he came to lead his braves to the Heart. Crazy Horse? Certainly. He's the big man; stack him up against red or white and he's big—Four bits—Why weren't we killed offhand? Why, I'm wakan, I tell you. Used to live in their villages. Then there was Dinsdale with some very pretty revolver magic. He's a cool one. Made Crazy Horse bung out his eyes—Yes, sir; four bits. Thank you."

San Juan Joe conducted Dinsdale to the rear room, and after sending a boy for a tray of drinks and linking sure his guest was comfortably seated he exclaimed:

"Well, this knocks me! Can't make it real. When Pyrites came back with-out you and said you'd already started for here with Scissors, I knew something had happened. When he

told about you making a big killing at cards and described the fellow I decided the agents had got you. Knocked him off his pins when he arrived and found you hadn't shown up. Now give me the story."

"First tell me about Jim Omaha."

"To h—l with Jim Omaha! Haven't seen anyone that could be him. Give me the yarn."

Dinsdale told of his meeting the man Easy and winning his money; how he and Scissors ran away from Easy's gang only to fall into the hands of the Indians at Bear Butte. After sketching his experience among the Indians he dolefully added:

"And that little pleasure trip cost me four thousand dollars and leaves me without even a grubstake."

"Four thousand is nothing," scoffed San Juan. "There is a big game wait-



"We Ran Away When the Indians Weren't Looking."

ing for you. A very big game. You didn't lose your nerve at Slim Butte?" "Not my gun nerve," grimly retorted Dinsdale. "And what I want first of all is two Colt forty-fours. I brought a new Winchester forty-four from the Butte. But I feel underdressed without my hand-guns."

"You shall buy as good a brace as there is in Deadwood City. That means, as good as any in the world. You did mighty well to pull old Scissors out of the fire."

"Now get this right. He pulled me out. Sabe? He's an entirely different man among Indians. I believe he's injured until he's more red than white. Not only knows their lingo like a book but he knows their different songs and secret societies. He says he used to live near one of their big villages and played with red youngsters when he was a boy. That was before his mind went back on him. In here he's half-witted. Matching wits against Sorrel Horse, the medicine man, he's as smart as a Yankee peddler."

"I knew from pictures he cut out that he knew a lot about their village life. They caught him early this summer and he was with them quite a while."

"I don't reckon he'd been in any danger at all if I hadn't been along. But to get back to my present trouble. I'm broke—"

"Not while I have an ounce. And the tables have been doing mighty well, thank you. Little off now, but I don't care," said San Juan. "I'll take enough for eats and drinks until I can make some real money. What's the big game you've been bragging about? Your message to Rapid City made me curious."

San Juan Joe studied the reckless face in silence for a full minute, then gilded to the door and opened it quickly to make sure there was no eavesdropper. Returning to the table, he poured out two drinks, and demanded:

"If you don't care to sit in will you promise never to tell what I'm about to tell you?"

"Think I'd spoil good sport?" hotly asked Dinsdale. "If I don't sit in I'll never breathe it to a living soul."

"That's good enough for me. This is the game," and he leaned across the table and lowered his voice to a whisper. "Several business men in this town believe the hills are beginning to play out except for those who locate and develop quartz mines. They agree with me it'll be easy to hold up one of the treasure-coaches. Profit, two hundred thousand and upward. There! Now you know I'm a bad-man."

His black eyes bored into Dinsdale's to observe how he received the startling confidence. Dinsdale's face remained expressionless. He tasted his drink and said:

"If the ropes are rigged it ought to be simple and easy. I could get the stuff alone. Getting away might be harder."

"Harder than the Ogallala job?" queried San Juan, and he grinned wickedly.

"This isn't any confessional," coldly retorted Dinsdale, his eyes half closing. "But every one knows, or ought to, that it's easier to hold up a stage than a train. A stage is a boy's play. If I had my way I'd gamble you I could slip on a mask and hold up any stage on the line with two cornucopias for guns—passenger-coaches, of course."

"I believe you," softly cried San Juan.

"Of course you've got all the necessary information?"

"A. B. C.," assured the gambler. "There will be five of us, and you're to be one of the two to work on the inside. Does that scare you?"

"I don't scare," growled Dinsdale.

beginning to look ugly. "Trying to make sure I've got my nerve? All I ask is to have my chance to get clear. There's only one man I don't want studying my face—Jim Omaha."

San Juan Joe laughed in deep satisfaction.

"You're my own kind," he said. "I'll net us at the least an even forty thousand apiece. If any of our number cashes in, his share will be evenly divided. And it's likely there will be more than two hundred thousand on the coach. Why, man! with your metal to back me I can find games better even than the treasure-coach! I'm through running a gambling place. Keno Frank's been cutting into my trade. If it wasn't for the big game I'd have to clean him up—with cards or guns. But now I can see half a million apiece before we finish."

"Not so fast," quietly cautioned Dinsdale. "I must have a stake. I'll go in on this. I'll do inside work and take the big risk—but always providing the other men are all right. Who are they?"

"Horseshoe Webb will work on the inside with you."

"Just how? What are we to do?"

"He's hired as one of the guards. You'll be hired as another. There will be ten other guards. We've planned it so you two, working with the three of us, who will be in ambush, can take care of the ten guards and not shed a drop of blood."

"That's all right. Now who are the others?"

"I make the third man. Bud Roach from Crook City is the fourth. I can't tell you who the fifth man is."

"Then it's all off and I'll forget all about it, just as I promised," declared Dinsdale.

"You'll know everything once we've got the stuff. Even Horseshoe Webb or Roach doesn't know Number One, the leader."

"Don't like it. Never did like going it blind. When I tie up with a man to do risky work I want to know his face, his heart. I want to know him down to the ground," firmly demurred Dinsdale.

"But you know me. If I vouch for the chief that ought to be good enough for you. Webb and Roach know me. I'm Number Two in the partnership. I give them their orders. But they're ignorant dogs. They might talk too much when drunk. Say they did and I got into a pickle. The chief, unknown, is left free to get me clear. You're different, of course. If you'd come from Rapid City when sent for, the chief would have been willing, perhaps, for you to know him before we work it. But it's too late now. After we've corralled the gold you'll know him and like him."

"Dinsdale, that's the way the game lays and you'll have to take it or leave it. I'm sorry, but I can't tell you any more. If it was for me to decide I'd put all the cards down face up. The chief will be there and will hold the ribbons. You'll meet him immediately after we've got the stuff."

Dinsdale swallowed his drink and pursed his lips thoughtfully. Finally he slapped his hand recklessly on the table and decided.

"All right. I drop. I'll go it blind, banking on you. I'm broke and haven't any choice. But it's the last time I work without knowing every man who's sitting in. Safest way is to go it alone."

"Good!" cried the gambler. "I'll circulate around and make everything ready. By tomorrow night I ought to know definitely when the coach is to start. We'll hope I'll be fat."

"They may hold it back till the soldiers come."

"If they could be sure the soldiers will get here ahead of the reds. As it is, Patrick & Saulsbury are threatening to pull off their stages unless they can have an escort of troops. If it looks like the Indians will be buzzing around this gulch they'll start the treasure-coach at once. Depends on what they think the chances are. That's what I'm going to find out."

He turned to his desk and from behind a drawer pulled out a large bag of dust and tossed it on the table, saying:

"Spending money. Sorry it isn't greenbacks. I'll O. K. you at the tables so you can play on I. O. U.'s if you want action. We'll settle after dividing the gold."

"Just a word more. Bandy Allen? The man I killed. Was he one of the gang?"

San Juan laughed in deep amusement.

"We'd never trust a loose-tongued dog like that. He stuck up some stings, I reckon, but he worked alone, or with the Rapid City outfit."

"I knew he wasn't getting his dust by working. I tried to get away from the poor fool. But it was him or me."

"French Curry and Big George tied him up by telling him you had bluffed him in the Red Rock. He thought he must get you to get back his reputation. You did a good turn for the town. It was a mistake for me to send you away. Instead of being fired up over it the people knew after a few hours that you weren't to blame. Why, some even talked of putting you in as marshal. Wild Bill was picked for that job, but McCall stopped him."

"If Wild Bill was marshal now I wouldn't want any of this treasure game. And if Jim Omaha blows in, and I know it, you needn't bother to hunt for me. I'll be gone for good."

"Bump! Omaha is overrated. Railroad man. No good up here on this kind of work. That word I got must have been a false trail."

They parted, Dinsdale going into the tent. Scissors was giving much of his attention to the big owl, Sitting Bull, and for the time being was quite indifferent to all offers for pictures.

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

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Dinsdale paused and attempted to talk with him but the man seemed to have slipped mentally and was slow to respond. On his way to the exit Dinsdale encountered Pyrites. Garrulous as ever and bubbling over with new projects the prospector clung to him and begged him to make one more trip into the hills.

"I know a vein mine that'll be the talk of the territory," he mysteriously whispered.

(To be continued)

## Unexpected Casualties

Phosphorus bombs and grenades used in practice by the army at the proving grounds at Aberdeen, Md., caused heavy mortality in an unexpected source. After the tests large numbers of dead ducks were found in the neighboring waters of Chesapeake bay. Examination showed that the ducks had eaten fragments of unconsumed phosphorus which had fallen in the water of their feeding grounds. Now they are using devices to frighten the birds away before the tests are made, and the bombs are being exploded either over the land or over water so deep that the ducks do not feed in it. Casualties so far are estimated at 500, and it is feared they may be much greater before all the poison is dissipated.

## Formed Ages Ago

On view at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, are three blocks of limestone from the slopes of Mount Lebanon, near Beirut, Syria. Their age is estimated at a million years. They were taken from limestone which formed the bed of an ocean which once covered that area. They contain the remains of shellfish and other marine organisms which lived at that time, and which were entombed in the mud at the bottom as they died, thus being preserved as the mud hardened into limestone.

## Holds Absence Record

Annie Albano, eight years old and a pupil in the East Boston schools, has been absent from school more than 100 sessions since the opening of the school term, which was little more than half over when the record for truancy was announced. Her truancy was not voluntary, however, as she was kept home to care for other children or by illness due to tonsil trouble.

## Pink Sunrise and Sunset

The reason that sunrise and sunset are pink is because the light, instead of coming straight down through a belt of air, strikes the air on a slant, traveling through more air, particularly close to the earth. As a result it meets many more specks of dust, smoke and other impurities in the air. These absorb, deflect and reflect the light rays and cause the multi-colored effect.

## Remove Spots on Ceiling

Half spots up the ceiling can be removed with a little unsalted lime dissolved in alcohol, says Popular Science Monthly. The lime is thoroughly shaken up with the alcohol until it crumbles into a fine powder. The mixture is then brushed over the spot. When dry the ceiling can be painted.

## Origin of Name Catskill

The name Catskill originated from "Katsbergs," the name given by the Dutch to the mountain now known as the Catskills, because of the number of wild cats found in them. "Katerskill," the river that flows down from the mountain's means "Tomecat's Creek."

## Special Bargains

FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic factories at 25 per cent, less than our regular prices. These we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. A. CLENNAN

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NEWPORT, R. I.

## Youthful Prodigy Has

Temperament of Genius

Nini Rota, Rinaldi of Milan is twelve years old. He is a sort of three-in-one prodigy—musician, composer and conductor.

When eleven, Nini composed an oratorio—"The Childhood of Saint John the Baptist"—which has been pronounced by those who know a very excellent thing. Be that as it may, the youthful composer came something of a cropper recently at Tourcoing, France, when he attempted to lead an orchestra of 250 musicians in the rendition of his composition. The musicians, at least some of them, did not measure up to Nini's conception of what a musician should be. Perhaps the musicians themselves did not take kindly to the idea that "a little child shall lead them." In any event a false note or two from some careless member of the 250 brought Nini's artistic temperament into play.

He criticized and protested, stormed and perhaps cursed. No one knew just what anathemas he was calling down upon the erring orchestra. He quit in a fury after less than five minutes and could not be persuaded to try again. He did finally come before the audience and complain that the orchestra lacked soul.

This boy's mother wants him to be a real boy, not a prodigy. Since mother seems to be having her own way at present, it will, in all probability, be some time before the youngster again faces an audience.—New York Times.

## Increase Capacity by

Variation of Labor

The working capacity of persons engaged in dexterous physical work may be greatly increased by varying their work from day to day, says Dr. J. P. Baumberger of Leland Stanford university as the result of a recent study of the problem of human efficiency.

In work where there is a slight change in the task from time to time it was discovered that the actual working capacity was about 7.7 per cent below the maximum capacity, while in other tasks which were continuous and uniform there was from 88.8 to 99.4 per cent loss from the maximum working capacity.

The findings indicate to Doctor Baumberger "that men working at alternating occupations have an output more closely approaching their maximum work capacity than do men in processes studied in which the same occupation was continued throughout the day."

"Many industries could easily apply this finding," Doctor Baumberger says. "Workers could be trained to operate two machines and exchange places at regular intervals of time. I feel convinced that this plan would lead to increase of output and decrease in fatigue on the part of the men."

## Concerning Gossip

The right sort of gossip is a charming and stimulating thing. Men are generally understood to be less given to this amusement than women, and the most ardent lover of her sex must own that no ordinary husband would go home and tell his wife that he had met Brown wearing a fourth new suit since Christmas. The more restricted interests of the vast majority of women do oblige them to seek distraction where they can find it, which is very often next door or down the street; but nobody can see a man devouring the evening paper without suspecting that this taste in him has only found a different outlet, because every newspaper is interesting to the ordinary reader in proportion as it is salted with gossip.—From "What I Have Gathered," by J. E. Buckrose.

## Oldest Slate Extant

In the Florence museum there is a schoolboy's slate 2,500 years old. Professor Halbherr says this is the most perfect specimen of an actual tablet for school exercises in Europe. The twenty-six letters run in Phoenician style from right to left and give the Chaldean form of the Greek alphabet brought to southwest Italy by European colonists.

## Rope of Human Hair

Egg gatherers of St. Kilda, a Scottish island in the Atlantic, consider themselves rich if their prospective brides can give them a rope of human hair. The ropes vary in length, a really good one is 40 or 50 feet, being especially prized. To manufacture such a rope is the work of years, but the St. Kildan girl saves her hair combings religiously.

## Teach Domestic Service

Instruction in domestic service in all elementary schools for every girl between the ages of twelve and fourteen is recommended by a special commission appointed by the British government to investigate domestic service conditions in England.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

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## The Mercury.

Published by Mercury Publishing Co.  
Office Telephone 151  
Home Telephone 152

Saturday, June 14, 1924

The two leading candidates on the Democratic ticket, McAdoo and Smith, are characterized by McAdoo as "out-and-out dry" and Smith as "out-and-out wet." The party can pay its money and take its choice.

A mechanical bricklayer is the latest invention. It is time that there was something to curb the automatic action of the individual bricklayer. There is no class of workmen whose wages have climbed higher than bricklayer class.

Congress adjourned leaving a multitude of bills on its calendar. Among other unconsidered acts are said to be over two hundred affecting railroads. The roads are doubtless lucky that most of these bills are still slumbering, and the managers hope they will rest in that slumber that knows no awakening.

On June 30 the government surplus will be nearly four hundred millions dollars. Such is the state ment made by the director of the Budget to the President this week. This, they report, will be shown at the close of the fiscal year. Such a report is very encouraging. Perhaps Congress can give us another tax reduction next January.

It is Coolidge and Dawes! Nothing the matter with that combination to head the ticket that will be triumphantly elected next November. The first step, however, is to secure a large registration before June 30. If a non-taxpayer has not registered before midnight on June 30, he or she will be unable to cast their vote for anybody within the next year. Now is the time to register.

Congress appropriated seventy-five million dollars for Federal highway construction. Of this sum Rhode Island gets \$365,624, New York will get \$3,603,105. The New England states receive the following sums: Maine \$686,453, New Hampshire \$365,625, Vermont \$365,625, Massachusetts \$1,080,804, and Connecticut \$473,513. According to the figures sent out from Washington New Hampshire and Vermont get the same amount, while Rhode Island falls one dollar short.

The Republican convention at Cleveland was unanimous—except for the LaFollette element—and enthusiastic. There was never a question about the nomination of Calvin Coolidge, but the problem was to find a proper running mate. In the person of Gen. Dawes the Republicans have picked an aggressive worker of ability, who may be counted upon to do his best to promote economy and business methods in the national administration. A more picturesque figure than President Coolidge he may well help to balance the ticket.

Representative Benjamin F. C. Boyd of Portsmouth has long been the champion of the state house of representatives. Still the bill he offered the other day to invite the Ringling Brothers show managers to visit to a daily session of the senate of Rhode Island with a view to consolidation in the show business was not so much of a joke, considering the record of Rhode Island's highest legislative body for the past five months for making a holy show of itself. Even the great Barnum himself were he alive would have to take second place if he would be only one against thirty-nine star actors with the Lieutenant Governor as ring manager.

The Democratic filibuster in the state senate and the hold up of the state funds is not without precedent, Connecticut went through the same performance in 1890. There was a dispute over the election of governor, and, as in Rhode Island, at the present time, one body in the state legislature was Republican and the other Democratic, consequently no agreement could be reached, and Governor Bulkeley, who had not been a candidate for re-election, held over for two years. The Senate refused to recognize him or vote money to pay the state's expenses. Private interests came to the Governor's assistance, raised the necessary funds, and the state went until the next election righted things, the same as the people of Rhode Island will undoubtedly do next November.

1768-1924.

The Mercury this week begins its 167th year of continuous publication. Started June 12 1768 by James Franklin, nephew of the great Benjamin, it has continued its course by continuous publication to this day, outliving all competitors even of much later date. The press upon which the Mercury was first published was furnished by Benjamin Franklin, and was the one on which the great philosopher learned his trade in London. It remained in this office down to 1853, when it was sold by a former proprietor and is now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Twice in the long career of the Mercury has the paper been published by a woman, James Franklin after a few years left Newport and the management fell to the charge of his mother, Ann Franklin, widow of James, the elder brother of Benjamin, with whom the latter worked when a boy in Boston. The second woman was Ann Barber. The paper was in command of the Barber family nearly 70 years. The Mercury, under the charge of Solomon Southwick in the days that led up to the Revolution, was a thorn in the side of all Tories, and the British government put a price on his head. As early as 1770, many years before active hostilities began with the mother country Southwick carried at the head of his columns the daring motto: "Undaunted by tyrants we'll die or be free." That the staunch patriotism of the Mercury and its editor had much to do in placing Rhode Island in the fore front of the early Revolutionary struggles there cannot be a shadow of doubt. The first overt act of the Revolution took place in Newport harbor in July 1769, when the ship Liberty was destroyed by Newporters, followed three years later by the destruction of the Gaspee. The first broadside of the Revolution was fired by Admiral Whipple in Narragansett bay. The first declaration of Independence was adopted by the Rhode Island General Assembly on May 4, 1776, two months before the immortal document drawn by Franklin and Jefferson was signed at Philadelphia. Too much credit for this early patriotism cannot be given the Mercury and its patriotic publisher of that early day.

The history of the Mercury of later years is well known and does not need repeating here.

The automobile census of January 1, 1924 showed that there were 15,222,658 "horseless carriages" in this country. To that number nearly two millions have been added since, so it is a safe bet to say that there are seventeen millions of autos here today. Reckoning the population of Uncle Sam's domain at 110,000,000 and we find one automobile for every six and a half persons. Rhode Island was credited with 85,480 on January 1, while New York boasted of 1,214,642. Massachusetts had 476,150. California is credited as ranking next to New York as having the second most autos.

Just 70 years ago a Newport boy in the person of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, opened up the Hermit Kingdom of Japan to the world. Since that day Japan has become one of the powerful nations of the world, and its people have migrated to this country in such numbers that the denizens of the Pacific coast are fearful of being over-run, consequently they rallied force enough in Congress to pass the Japanese exclusion act. To most of us Easterners this action seemed uncalled for.

President Coolidge was the first Vice President to be a constant attendant of the sessions of the Cabinet. He has a record of attending and taking an active part in every session of the President's advisers. This action proved of great benefit to him when suddenly called to the head of the nation: The Vice President should be a permanent member of the cabinet.

## Uncle Eben.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "kin fall down on their promises in a way dat makes you apologize fob puttin' 'em to de trouble of explainin'."

## Language Wanted.

Hi—"I understand your new hired man left yesterday." Hi—"Yes, got discouraged when he found out that swearing at a tractor didn't relieve his feelings."—Life.

## On to Him.

Burroughs—"Good morning, Brown. Good bracing weather, isn't it?" Brown—"Not for bracing me! I can't lend you a cent."—Boston Transcript.

## Love's Status.

Love is the business of the idle, but the pleasure of the busy.—Anonymous.

## MAIL RATES VERY UNEVEN.

A one-pound package can be sent by parcel post 150 miles for five cents; by express the charge would be 37 cents. It is proposed to raise the parcel post rates to help pay increased postal salaries. Second class mail which comprises periodicals is the only class to have its rates increased within 10 years; in 1914 the rate was one cent a pound for any distance and the maximum is now 10 cents on a zoned scale. The general advance has been 146 per cent and the charge now exceeds that on the fourth class. A parcel of printed matter weighing 50 pounds can be sent 150 miles by parcel post for 51 cents while 50 pounds of advertising in periodicals under second class costs a dollar for the same distance. The second class rates are higher than express rates, while parcel post rates are very much lower. That there should be a readjustment of postal rates there can be no question.

## Who Was Caliban?

In Shakespeare's "Tempest" Caliban is a savage, deformed slave—half beast, half man—in the service of Prospero, the magician. He was the offspring of Sycorax, a foul hag banished from Argier (or Algiers) to the enchanted island, afterwards inhabited by Prospero. The word Caliban is sometimes used to denote anything new or strange. The allusion is, of course, to Caliban, in the Tempest, a character in which Shakespeare has blended qualities both hideous and repulsive.

## Gold in Ocean Water

Several eminent physicists and natural scientists are experimenting with a modern avenue of alchemy in that the ocean waters are being worked with to produce gold and they claim that they have succeeded. The eminent physicist, Dr. W. L. B. Bragg, scientist and chemist, is carrying on research to extract the gold from natural sea water. An ultimate cost of 10 cents per ounce of water containing 100 parts per million is aimed at in this work.

## What Would Chris Think?

"I wonder what Grandfather Christopher would think of America today," said Christopher Columbus IX. "If he could cross the Atlantic on the great Leviathan, see Panama and other wonders of the American continent he certainly would be thrilled." Christopher IX is a direct descendant of the ninth generation, known as the duke of Veragua.

## Mad as March Hare

There is no such animal as a "March" hare. The common expression should be "mad as a March hare." Hares that live in marshes are usually very wild and ungovernable, hence when one is unduly excited, he is as mad (or as wild) as a marsh hare. However, the March hare has become an established figure of speech.

## Removal of Lethal Substance

The first action taken in Europe for the removal of a lethal substance which had been found in a book placed in London was to burn it. The book was a copy of a book which had been found in a library and the substance was found to be a lethal substance. The book was burned and the substance was removed.

## Oldest University in World

The famous University of Bologna at Bologna, Italy, was founded in the Eleventh century. Its foundation by Theodorus the Great in 1088 A.D. is legendary. This is the oldest university in the world. The University of Paris is the next oldest. Harvard is the oldest university in the United States.

## Skins Were Currency

Original frontier currency was wild animal skins and in several states acre of land, oxen, horses and even cow bells were used for money.

## Weekly Calendar JUNE 1924.

STANDARD TIME.											
	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed
11 Sat	107	7 21	2 30	4 53	5 16			11 Sat	107	7 21	2 30
12 Sun	107	7 21	3 01	5 41	6 05			12 Sun	107	7 21	3 01
13 Mon	107	7 21	3 12	5 52	6 16			13 Mon	107	7 21	3 12
14 Tues	107	7 21	3 23	6 03	6 27			14 Tues	107	7 21	3 23
15 Wed	107	7 21	3 34	6 14	6 38			15 Wed	107	7 21	3 34
16 Thurs	107	7 21	3 45	6 25	6 49			16 Thurs	107	7 21	3 45
17 Fri	107	7 21	3 56	6 36	6 60			17 Fri	107	7 21	3 56
18 Sat	107	7 21	4 07	6 47	7 11			18 Sat	107	7 21	4 07

New moon, June 22, 9:15 morning  
First quarter, June 10th, 8:33 morning  
Full moon, June 16th, 11:42 evening  
Last quarter, June 23d, 9:17 evening

## Deaths.

In this city, 7th inst., Alice B. Ward.  
In this city, 8th inst., Charles R. White, Jr., infant son of Charles R. and Doris E. White.  
In this city, 12th inst., Elizabeth, widow of Frank C. Crampton.  
In this city, June 12, Walter C. Weed.  
At Taunton, Mass., 6th inst., Fritsella, wife of Herman Horton, and daughter of Robert T. and Eva S. Elliott.  
At Brooklyn, N. Y., 8th inst., Ellen J. Dempsey, widow of Edward A. Peckham, formerly of this city.

## FOSTER'S WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, June 14, 1924.—July is the most important cropweather month of the 10-year averages and that month is knocking at the farmers' doors. Temperatures of the past three months have averaged much below normal and you may expect July to average above. That will be a big change. Forecasts of January, February, and March were for less than usual precipitation, as an average for east of Rockies' crest and much less than usual west of that line. April, May, and June were expected to increase that precipitation. July is expected to be short of rainfall, but there are no indications of drought. By that I mean that whatever moisture is in or goes into the soil will do more good than usual, because there will be very little evaporation. Sea water evaporation is not expected near this continent and as the storm forces will be weak the rainfall will be moderate after the week center-

ing on July 1. Most severe storms and most rain during week centering on July 18. This does not indicate a large corn crop.  
Generally low temperatures are expected east of Rockies' crest near July 6 and 23 except warmer than usual in southeastern states; generally high temperatures east of Rockies' crest near July 15 and low temperatures on Pacific slope. For details of temperatures see Foster's new July weather chart.  
Southern parts of South America will get heavy snows and severe storms during week centering on July 18. Japan and all northeast Asia will suffer from drought during all of July. I see no indications of any great failure of crops in any part of the world for 1924 and I do not see any great surplus of grain or cotton in any part of the world. The best advice is to use economy; save to carry over to 1925 when short crops will add to world's demands.

## BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent.)

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Mitchell announce the arrival on Saturday of a daughter, Natalie Anita Mitchell.

## To Hold Strawberry Festival

The Free Baptist Willing Workers will hold their annual strawberry festival and sale at the West Hill Crest on Wednesday, June 18th, from 3 p. m. till 11 p. m. A large attendance from all parts of the island is anticipated and extensive preparations are being made accordingly. The proceeds of the affair will be utilized toward the installation of electric lights for the Free Will Baptist Church at the West Side.

Joseph Lodge, F. & A. M. of Huntington, N. Y., will be guests of Atlantic Lodge, No. 31, F. & A. M., tonight.

The New Yorkers direct from the vicinity of the lobster belt of Wild Manhattan paid their respects to Block Island two years ago, with Ambrose Rose wielding the gavel. Tonight General Rose's cohorts will be greatly re-inforced with the addition of the Temple Guards. A wonderful time is anticipated.

On June 18th the annual inspection of Manisses Chapter, No. 11, O. E. S., will be held. The Grand Chapter reports a delegation of 150 who will make the trip and remain two or three days on the Island. Elaborate preparations are under way for the social festivities, during which Manisses Chapter will be entertained by the visitors at an informal dance at the Seacrest's Mansion.

The Children's Day program at the Center Methodist Church has been postponed to Sunday, June 22d.

Dr. Richard C. Doherty, the local dentist, has opened a permanent office at his residence on Chapel street, next to the First Baptist Church.

Capt. Norman Dodge has been in charge of the Steamer May Archer the past week. Capt. Pendleton being confined to his home through illness.

Boy Phone Operators  
Prono to Profanity

It is hard for the present generation to imagine a swearing telephone operator, but Miss Mary Beatrice Kennedy, New York's first woman exchange operator, says she got her job because the company was tired of hiring its swearing boy operators.

In those days school-boys used to come down to the telephone office to fight the operators who had sworn at them and the company became so tired of the numerous complaints that it finally replaced the boys with young women.

Miss Kennedy recently celebrated her forty-fourth anniversary, she having entered the service in 1878. "In those days," she says, "school-boys had the habit of coming up for all sorts of information. They used to ask: 'How much are eggs selling for?'"

"Calling a number was unheard of. Subscribers would simply ask for Smith's drug store or Jones' grocery, or this or that building, or such and such a lawyer or merchant. I used to work from eight in the morning till six at night. I lived in Jersey City. To get to work I took a horse car to the river, ferried across, took another horse car and then walked up six flights of stairs. It is different now, isn't it?"

## Chamois Skin Demand

There has been an increase in the production of chamois skins in the Niort district of France. The estimated production of 1923 was 125,000 dozen skins, compared with 120,000 in 1922. The local glove industry absorbed the major part of the production, and there has been a marked increase in the shipments to the United States, which took 10,953 dozen chamois skins, valued at \$235,820, in 1923, as compared with 2,888 dozen skins, valued at \$68,172 in 1922, and 5,662 dozen skins, valued at \$77,060, in 1921.

## Read the "Personals"

Audy McClure, a cook in a lumber camp at Astoria, Ore., let his eyes fall on the "personal" column of a metropolitan newspaper the other day and read a few words asking for the whereabouts of McClure himself. The "personal" was inserted by Ed Wakefield, who had borrowed \$10 from McClure, and wanted to pay it back but couldn't locate his erstwhile friend.

## Ancient City Dying

Little is known of Laguna, N. M., which was the City of the Sky. But 50 years after Columbus discovered America, the Spaniards, a Frenchman, heard of its Pueblo, "the people of the white rock." There is little reason to doubt that the community came into existence hundreds of years before the white man first saw the plains of our Southwest. It was an independent community then; it is an independent community today.

It is evident that this ancient city is fast approaching its end. The old people cling to the old customs, but they are dying off, and tradition is dying with them. Of late years the younger generation has been going off to surrounding ranches to work for white men. The present population is given as 400, but that includes all the Acoma Indians who come back to the parent city for brief visits.—Foster Wright, in Mentor Magazine.

## Notions From Novels

"A frustrated love affair in early youth is perhaps the best solution for the romantic. It gives them an illusion to carry in their hearts."—"The Fir and the Palm" by Elizabeth Hibbesco.

"To be really inquisitive is the one great asset in life. It makes you confoundedly unpopular sometimes, but it's worth it."—"The Unseasonable Adventure," by Ralph Straus.

"A house that is not shared by the right person is as much like a home as a bowl of fresh water is to a whiting."—"Surplus," by Sylvia Stevenson.

"Mr. Wycombe quite upsets me. I always feel as if I had a smut on my nose when he looks at me."—"The Shoreless Sea," by Mollie Downes.

"Why shouldn't women prefer a strong silent man to a weak noisy one? Numbers of men must be wishing they had married strong, silent women."—Marjorie Bowen.

John Ennis, contractor, of Stamford, Ct., on his 32nd birthday last week, issued a challenge to old-time walker, Dan O'Leary or Edward P. Weston, preferred, to a race in either Chicago or New York. Ennis in 1910 walked from San Francisco to New York in 80 days and five hours. He keeps fit by taking long walks daily.

For the first time since the founding of the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1811, the officials of the institution are making a general request for financial assistance by citizens of the commonwealth. This hospital receives no money from the state or city of Boston. The work is sustained wholly by personal gifts.

Sarah J. and John A. Crompton of Worcester, Mass., were the two principals in a separate support case heard in the police court before Judge Chamberlain. Mrs. Crompton sued for separate support and during her testimony said that they had moved 55 times in the last 35 years. They have not been living together since last October.

Gov. Cox of Massachusetts allowed the bill granting a \$100 bonus to yeomen (F) to become a law without his signature. The five-day period within which the Governor must sign a bill expired on the measure. Under the provisions of the act about \$100,000 will be distributed to between 900 and 1000 women who were in the naval service.

The cornerstone of the new \$250,000 Park Avenue Methodist church and parish house, Somerville, Mass., was laid last week. The parish house is to be known as "The House by the Side of the Road," in memory of Sam Walter Foss, the Somerville poet, who was an attendant. It is to be at College avenue and Chapel street, West Somerville.

Landsey Richardson, a farmer, of North Berwick, Me., committed suicide by shooting, after he had set fire to the buildings of the farm on which he was living. The barn and dwelling house on the farm were destroyed. His body, with a revolver beside it, was found beneath a tree nearby. Richardson, who was 56 years old, had been living alone recently.

It cost Lawrence E. Child, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Child of Marlboro, Mass., and Myron Parker, Worcester, 30 cents for transportation charges for a trip from coast to coast. They are now in Los Angeles, Calif., and will start for home soon. They secured many automobile trips en route to the coast. They left last September with the intention of hiking it all of the way. Child is a graduate of the Marlboro High School, where he excelled in athletics.

## BOSTON MARKET REVIEW

Prepared by the Boston Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

For Week Ending June 7, 1924

**DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS**  
June 6—Dressed poultry receipts continued in excess of the demand and clearance of stocks has been more difficult. The tone of the market is weak and prices lower. Poultry 6 lbs. 23-26c, 4-4½ lbs. 23-26c, 3-3½ lbs. 23-26c. Broilers 10c, Roasters 12-14c, small 16-17c. Live Poultry easy with supply in excess of the demand. Poultry 25c, Chickens 22c. Butter market has ruled steady to firm with prices practically unchanged. Both consumption and speculative demand have been enough to absorb the bulk of receipts for the most of this demand centered mostly around 58-59 score butter. 92 score 46c, 90-91 score 39½-40c, 88 score 35½-36c, 87 score 35c. Egg market has ruled unsettled with a firmer tone developing toward the close of the week. Trade has not been active with buyers critical but willing to pay for quality. Storage packed eggs have not been moving satisfactorily but are firmly held. Extras: 29-30c, Extra Firsts 26½-27c, Firsts 25-26c, Seconds 24-24½c, nearby home-packed 22-23c and brown up to 22c. Storage packed extra firsts 27½-28c, Firsts 26½-27c.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**  
New potatoes showed continued weakness, and S. C. stock closing at \$2.75-2.80 per barrel for standard, and \$2.75-2.80 for Burbanks. Florida potatoes are practically cleared up for the season, closing at \$1.50 for No. 1 Spauldings. Old potatoes closed stronger at \$2.10 per 100 lb. sack of Maine Green Mts. Canteen's strengthened under light receipts, closing at \$2.75-2.80 for standards, \$2.00-2.50 for Pinks and Flats at \$2.00-2.60. Watermelons are in slow demand, closing at \$1.00-1.15 each for 15 to 20 lb. av. Florida Tomatoes. Strawberries are firm, with most stock showing poor to ordinary condition. Practically all Southern stock shows the effects of rain. Eastern Shore of Va. stock closed at about 60 per qt. and various varieties from Md. and Dela. closed at 8-15c per qt. depending on condition. A few sales of Md. Chesapeake were made at 20c. Arkansas Avonias, showing dried condition, closed at 8-15c. Onions are firm, Texas crates of Yellow Bermudas closing at \$1.75-2.00 and California stock at \$2.00-2.25. Texas onions are fairly well cleaned up for the season. Egyptian onions in 112 lb. sacks closed firm at \$1. Apples are in demand, and in light supply. N. Y. Red Hubbers closed at \$1.50. Canned corn and sales of bushels were made at 6-7-7½c. Lettuce is firm, closing at mostly 35c for best California crates of iceberg. Tomatoes are weaker owing to heavy supplies and generally poor stock. Fla. crates, fancy count, closed at mostly \$2.12½. Choice count at \$1.15 and grades at 75c-1.15. Mexican lugs sold for \$1.20. Cabbage is slightly stronger, Va. stock closing at \$2.00-2.25 per barrel crate. String beans are still very weak, closing generally at 50c-1.00, except fancy N. C. stock at \$1.50. Cucumbers are weak with several crates refused for full charges. Ga. and Fla. stock closed at \$1 for best and poorer low as 25c. Much of this stock is yellow and small. Alabama cucumbers sold for \$1.25-1.75 per bu. hamper. The peach market opened at \$2.00-4.00 per 6 basket crate of Ga. Mayflowers and fell to \$2.50-3.00 for same stock. N. C. and Md. peaches closed at \$2.50-3.50 per 5 peck hamper.

A Christmas greeting card mailed Dec. 23, 1912, in the neighboring village of Feeding Hills, Mass., was received May 29 last by Miss Olive H. Causey, of Springfield, Mass., nearly 11½ years after it was mailed and more than six years after the death of the sender, George Hudson.

The first woman to be appointed to the position of constable in Massachusetts is Miss M. Lizzie Farnald of Quincy. Her appointment was made several weeks ago. She is the first woman police officer of any kind in Quincy. Miss Farnald had been a constable only a few minutes when the news that she could be of some assistance in compelling autoists to obey the traffic regulations.

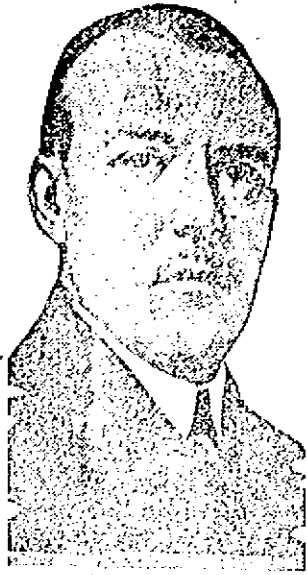
The Military Order of the World War, composed of those who served as officers in the army or navy of the United States during the world war, will hold its national convention in Boston, Oct. 2, 3 and 4. Delegates from every state and probably also from the insular possessions will attend, and the Boston chapter of the order, under Col. Frederic A. Washburn, commander, will be host.

Directors of the Brattleboro and Whitehall, Vt., railroad, after Feb. 8, 1925, cannot ride on passes and the stockholders will not be furnished with free transportation to attend the annual meetings, according to an announcement at the annual meeting of the company. This is due to the fact that the agreement made with the Central Vermont railroad, Feb. 3, 1905, was of 20 years' duration and expires next year.

Passenger train service on the West River branch of the Central Vermont railroad, which runs between Brattleboro and South Londonderry, may be abolished any time, according to E. A. Melendy of South Londonderry, one of the directors of the road. To forestall any such action by the Central Vermont the directors, who number nine, have decided to formulate some plan to continue the operation of the road in the event a curtailment is ordered. The directors claim that the high freight rates charged between Brattleboro and the West River valley towns is causing a severe decline of business, and that all attempts to obtain lower rates have met with failure.

To marry a girl he has never seen, Jagat R. Sethi of Rawal Pind City, Punjab, India, who has been a graduate student at the University of Maine, will begin the long journey to his native country July 5, when he sails on the Leviathan for England. Sethi has been in the United States for nearly five years. Last June he was graduated from the Case School of Applied Science as a chemical engineer and he went to Maine in the fall to specialize in pulp and paper making; the university is the only one in the United States offering a complete course in that subject.

## EDUARD LUDWIG

President of Austrian  
Parliament a Diplomat

Eduard Ludwig has been selected as president of the Austrian parliament. He has served first as a reformer and his work in his new office will be closely watched.

SAYS DAWES PLAN  
WILL SAVE GERMANY

Its Fulfillment a Vital Necessity  
to Which All Internal Questions Must Yield.

Berlin.—Chancellor Marx appeared before the Reichstag, surrounded by members of his Cabinet, who so nearly lost their posts in Germany's latest political crisis, and told the members that only by prompt and wholehearted work together toward carrying out the Dawes report would Germany be saved from disaster.

Throughout his speech Dr. Marx traveled the howls and jarring interruptions of the Communists, who seemed bent on turning the session into a free fight. Again and again the interruptions became so loud that President Wallraf rang for order and once Dr. Marx himself, turning toward the Communists, cried:

"Remember that the eyes of all foreign countries are on us. Please have consideration for Germany's good name and honor."

Howls of derision, however, drowned his voice again and one Communist shouted:

"Foreign countries don't interest us."

President Wallraf's hail again sounded amid angry cries of "Silence!" and "Shame!" from all over the house, but the Communists, kept right on. Led by Herr Sholem, the noisiest in the Reichstag, they did their best to silence the Chancellor. In the midst of the din the high pitched voices of Ruth Fischer and other women Communist delegates were especially noticeable.

But Dr. Marx was undaunted. Not once did he lose his calm. In an even, unruffled voice he told the Reichstag that Germany was tottering on the brink of economic ruin. He called the carrying out of the Dawes report a vital political necessity. He insisted that all internal questions must yield to it. He promised that the Government, headed by him, would do all in its power to put the report through.

WORLD NEWS IN  
CONDENSED FORM

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Smith in vigorous statement reiterates his views on prohibition.

LONDON.—Premier MacDonald and Mr. Herriot reach private agreement on policy for Ruhr evacuation.

COLON.—Viscount Plirle dies on steamship near Panama Canal.

PARIS.—Francis-Marsal forms "fifteen minute Cabinet" to present Millerand's message to French Parliament; President to resign.

NEW YORK.—Silver Slipper closes its doors and other cabarets are scheduled to shut down as activity of dry forces continues.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago boy slayers' fathers deny plan to spend millions for defense.

BUFFALO.—William J. Connors, 67, millionaire, makes Brooklyn young woman, 30, his third wife.

COLUMBUS.—Farle heads Prohibition ticket with Marie C. Brebu as first woman ever so offered for Vice Presidency.

CLEVELAND.—Coolidge denies approving Lowden for Vice Presidency.

NEW YORK.—Fifth avenue to be converted into "Golden Way" for Convention Week.

BERLIN.—Reconstituted Marx government takes office with plea for the Dawes plan.

NEW YORK.—Spokesman for Eastern railroads denies "watered stock" keeps rates up.

CLEVELAND.—Roy O. West of Chicago has been selected Secretary of the Republican National Committee.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—James E. Chandler of Ararat Temple, Kansas City, became Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, by action of the Imperial Council. Los Angeles was selected as the 1925 convention city.

DAWES PLAN  
IS ACCEPTED

Opposition Forces Are Defeated  
After Strong Speech by Foreign Minister Stresemann.

HE LAUDS AMERICANS' WORK

Styles the Dawes Report "the Economic Bible of the Present Era"—Sharp Talk to Opponents—Without Required Two-Thirds Vote.

Berlin.—The Marx Government received a vote of confidence in the Reichstag after Foreign Minister Stresemann had delivered a most vigorous defense of the Government's acceptance of the Dawes report. The vote stood 217 for and 183 against, making a majority of 64, which is more than the Government's opponents expected it to get.

Previous to the vote a motion, introduced by the extremists of the right for a vote of lack of confidence in the Government, was turned down. The Reichstag was then adjourned until June 21.

From the start to the finish of his speech Dr. Stresemann emphasized the need for Germany to win the friendship of America and put foreign affairs ahead of home problems. He was most conciliatory with regard to the Dawes report. Nevertheless, he vigorously emphasized the Government's determination to combat the charge that Germany was responsible for the World War, and declared that the Marx Government would complete soon the publication of German documents bearing on the events that precipitated war and insist upon the similar publication by the Entente countries of the documents in their archives.

Referring to the tremendous importance of the entry of the United States into European affairs, as evidenced in the fact that the Dawes report was drawn up by American experts, Dr. Stresemann said:

"Think back to December, 1922, and the speech made by Secretary Hughes. Quite rightly Cuno, who was then the German Chancellor, immediately expressed Germany's adherence to the sentiments expressed therein, and who was it who opposed them? It was Poincaré. From Paris came at once the statement: 'We have no intention of allowing the international bankers to rob us of the fruits of our victory.'"

"In the deliberations of the experts who drafted the Dawes report lay tremendous significance. The fact that the United States declared soon after the war that it would never mix in European affairs has spelled ruin to Germany in the years since."

"Again, in the long run, the post of honest broker in European matters is certain to fall to the United States. America is too wealthy to feel any interest in weakening Germany. It is far enough away from Europe to see things correctly."

Herr Stresemann again expressed his firm belief that the experts who drafted the report, did so with absolutely unprejudiced aims. This statement brought skeptical cries from the right of the Reichstag, especially from Herr Von Graefe, the "Voelkisch" leader. But as Stresemann turned partly toward him, continued unperturbed:

"Herr Von Graefe does not know how little the question of nationality had to do with the decisions embodied in the Dawes report. Nor does he know that even the Frenchmen voted at times for decreasing the burdens to be imposed on Germany."

"The experts were not influenced by political considerations, but recognized that the problems must be solved from an economic standpoint."

Here there were more outcries, and Dr. Stresemann again turned, addressing members at the right of the Reichstag chamber: "You gentlemen, apparently have not even read the Dawes report."

"Public opinion," continued the speaker, seen in the Dawes report, produced under the dominating influence of American experts, "the economic bible of the present era." France had a right to reparations, he added, and it was Germany's duty to pay them.

## POSTAL PAY RAISE AGREEMENT

President Coolidge Has Bill and Men's Plea.

Washington.—By concurring with the Senate on the conference report the House sent to President Coolidge the Postal Pay Increase Bill, which will call for an added outlay estimated from \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000 and will increase salaries of postal employees an average of \$300 a year. The bill carries as a rider the Cable amendment enacting a new Federal Corrupt Practices Law.

## MARKETING BILL FAVORED

Senate Body Acts on Smith Co-operative Measure.

Washington.—Favorable action was taken by the Senate Committee on Agriculture on the Smith Co-operative Marketing bill. Under the bill provision is made for the incorporation of national co-operative marketing associations under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, and financing of commodities is facilitated through the Federal Reserve and credit bank systems.

## MRS. H. F. STONE

New prominent in  
Washington Society

Mrs. H. F. Stone, wife of the new attorney general of the United States.

DAUGHTERY REFUSES  
CALL OF COMMITTEE

Withdraws Counsel and Accuses  
Investigators of Trying to  
Blacken His Character.

Washington.—The investigation of ex-Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty's administration of the Department of Justice is practically ended, at least so far as this session of Congress is concerned. The climax came suddenly and unexpectedly when counsel for Mr. Daugherty informed the committee that their client would not submit to examination and from now on would not be represented by counsel before the committee.

In a letter to Senator Brookhart, chairman of the committee, Mr. Daugherty declared that not a single witness he had suggested had been called before the committee. He charged that certain members of the committee have sought to blacken his reputation and that, "except by way of the grave," not one witness had appeared whose testimony had indicated any improper act or motive on his part during the three years he was at the head of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Daugherty contended that the Federal court's finding that actions of the committee were "absolutely void" and without constitutional authority rendered it unnecessary for him to appear before the committee either in person or by counsel.

When the reading of the letter by Paul Howland of counsel for Mr. Daugherty was concluded Senator Brookhart expressed his conviction that the committee had proved that a criminal organization, of which Jess Smith was the head, existed in the household of the former Attorney General, while Mr. Daugherty's own tax returns, he asserted, showed that his debts were in excess of his assets when he became Attorney General. Mr. Brookhart added that "the evidence again shows that we found in his brother's bank five certificates of deposit to him of nearly \$75,000."

LATEST EVENTS  
AT WASHINGTON

Failure of efficiency and naval bills to pass leaves trail of disappointment for Administration as Congressmen disperse; but no extra session is likely.

Numerous Congressional inquiries to be continued during recess.

Failure of Butler navy bill to pass Senate deprives United States of "trading" point in another arms conference.

Failure of Congress to pass Deficiency Appropriation Bill delays Federal bonus payments.

A new reclamation relief bill will be considered by the House.

Secretary Mellon denies charges of Gaston Means.

Sensor Spencer presents minority report on oil investigation, attacking majority's conclusions.

U. S. and Canada sign treaty to check rum and narcotics smuggling across border.

Sensor Glass accuses Gooding of violating Federal statutes.

House agrees to Postal Employees' Wage Raise Bill.

Old Guard moves to present defense of oil leases.

The House agreed to conference on Veterans' Relief Bill.

Former Attorney General Daugherty refuses to testify in Senate inquiry into his official acts.

Farm relief and Muscle Shoals issues postponed till new session of Congress December 1.

Senate Public Lands Committee ignores President's plea for Fletcher land repeal bill.

House Republican leaders laid before President Coolidge a substitute farm relief measure.

A suit to enjoin operation of the new bonus law was filed in Washington by Benjamin Catchings, of New York.

CONGRESS LEAVES  
PECULIAR RECORD

Big Tax Battle and Many Exposures Most Notable of Activities.

APPROPRIATES FOUR BILLIONS

Session Remarkable for Rebuffs Given to President—Postal Pay Rise, Vetted by President, Is Buried—Summary of Enactments

Washington.—The first session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, which convened Dec. 3 last, closed at 7 o'clock Saturday night. Many members of the House took early trains for home, but a quorum was within reach of either house when the final gavel fell.

Features of the session were: The long and hard fight over the Tax Bill and the exposure in Senate committee investigations.

It is estimated that no session of Congress of similar duration ever produced more newspaper copy because of the keen, nationwide interest aroused in the Tax Bill, the Bonus Bill and the Senate investigations.

Approximately 300 general laws were enacted from Dec. 3 to June 7. Of these fifteen to twenty are considered important. Senators introduced 3,485 bills and 146 resolutions; house members 9,762 bills, 291 joint, 351 simple and 29 concurrent resolutions.

These major measures were passed and signed by the President:

Nine major appropriation bills for the executive departments and three deficiency bills.

The tax reduction measure, now the new revenue act.

A bill providing for the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service.

Restrictive immigration act.

Resolution providing for the submission of the child labor amendment to the Constitution.

Bills to reclassify and readjust: First, Congressional employees' salaries; second, police and firemen of the District of Columbia, and third, teachers of the District of Columbia.

A bill to refund the Chinese indemnity.

The Bursum Pension bill, providing cash donations to veterans of various wars, was passed by the two houses, but the President vetoed it, and the veto stood. The Postal Employees' Salary Bill met like fate.

Important measures defeated were: A resolution providing for the submission of a tax-exempt securities amendment to the Constitution, the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief bill and a bill to establish a foreign service bureau for the United States.

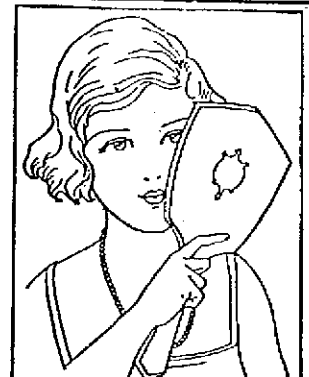
The 68th Congress is composed of three important political groups and many blocs. Administration Republicans organized the House and Senate after long and arduous contests, but were never able to dictate legislation.

Early in the session the La Follette progressives or insurgents demonstrated that they held the balance of power and could defeat any program the "Regulars" undertook to put over if they had the support of the Democrats.

Without any understanding, not even a "gentlemen's agreement," the Democrats and insurgent Republicans formed a coalition to amend the rules of the House and make them more liberal and elastic. The modifications wrought in that controversy enabled the same groups to prevent the Mellon tax plan from going through that body.

In the Senate the situation was even worse for the "Regulars." There the Democrats and La Follette followers fought the tax measure away from the majority leaders and re-wrote it, and made possible the far-reaching five-allocation that resulted in the resignation of Secretary Denby and the retreat of Attorney General Daugherty and the Albert B. Fall revelations.

The first session of the 68th Congress authorized the spending of close to four billion dollars for the year ending July 1, 1925. It is estimated that the total appropriations for the session will be above \$3,375,000,000.

Cuticura Keeps The  
Complexion Fresh

Use Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet and have a clear, fresh complexion, free from pimples or blackheads. Assist when necessary by Cuticura Ointment. Do not fail to include the exquisitely scented Cuticura Lotion in your toilet preparations.

Sample Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 47, Malden 14, Mass." Add 4¢ for where Soap, Ointment and Lotion are sold.

Try our new Shaving Stick.

## The Savings Bank of Newport

Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Interest at the rate of  
**4½ Per cent**  
Per Annum

Deposits made on, or before Saturday, July 19, 1924, begin to draw interest on that date.

## INTEREST HELPS

to buy a home.

Have you ever considered the power of compound interest? When you have money deposited with the Industrial Trust Company it works for you day and night, never takes a holiday and is a powerful factor in the growth of your funds.

Start a fund for a home or any other good object now with us.

4 Per Cent. Interest paid on Participation Accounts

Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month, draws interest from the 1st of that month.

**THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY**

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KUSCHNY'S SONS  
Manufacturing Confectioners

232½ Thames Street

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NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders

promptly

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CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods

are Fresh

Absolutely

IT HAPPENED IN  
NEW ENGLAND

News of General Interest  
From the Six States

Union plumbers in Fitchburg, Mass., who went on a strike agreed at a conference to accept \$1.12 1-2 cents an hour. The wage schedule contract which recently expired, provided for \$1.05 an hour.

Sherriff John A. Mooers, of Skowhegan, Me., was notified that the body of Richard Morris was found hanging in his camp not far from his home at the forks. He stated that the circumstances indicated suicide.

William C. Stuart of Woods Hole, Mass., was fined \$556 in District Court, after he pleaded guilty of having 283 short lobsters in his possession. At Stuart's request, Judge Swift gave him until Sept. 2 to make full payment.

Samuel Alamelda, a helper in the boiler room of the Farr Alpaca Company, Haverhill, Mass., fell into a large tank used for the storage of ashes and was suffocated. His body was found by fellow workmen when he failed to appear for work.

More than 500 new school teachers will be graduated from the Maine State Normal schools in June. In addition, there will be some 200 college graduates who will seek places as High School Instructors. This force of 700 teachers will be only about half enough to fill the vacancies; the other vacancies being filled by High School graduates and other instructors. Increased salaries paid to teachers within the past four years have been the means of attracting a large number of students to the training schools.

Dr. Jesse B. Davis, supervisor of secondary education in Connecticut, has accepted the professorship of secondary education at Boston University, and will be a lecturer at Harvard University; his new duties to begin Oct. 1.

Organization of eight new local chapters of the year and a net gain of 51 in membership was reported by Secretary Charles H. Crawford of Dexter at the annual meeting in Augusta of the Maine Sheep and Wool Growers' Association.

Dr. George M. Klein, Massachusetts Commissioner of mental diseases and one of the foremost American authorities on insanity, who has under consideration an offer to take charge of the institution for the mentally ill at Norristown, Pa., is planning to visit the institution before reaching a decision.

## FALL KILLS RICH WOMAN

Wife of General Motors Official  
Plunges From Window.

Flint, Mich.—Mrs. Ethel Mott, wife of Charles S. Mott, vice president of the General Motors Corporation, was killed when she fell from the window of her bedroom on the second floor of their home here.

Mrs. Mott was found by the caretaker of the estate, lying beneath the window.

She died a half hour later. No one saw the accident.

## SECRETARY WILBUR IN AIR

Navy Head Enjoys Flight in One of  
New Seaplanes.

Washington.—Secretary of the Navy Wilbur made his first flight in an airplane, staying up an hour and fifty minutes. The Secretary flew as a passenger in a P.N.7 seaplane, one of the navy's newest and best. "I was greatly impressed with the force of the wind as the plane sped through the air," said Secretary Wilbur. "It would close the nose and open the mouth if one were not careful."

## THEIR WORLD OF MUSIC

By DOROTHY DOUGLAS

(© 1924, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

John Manners, foremost among modern composers, stretched his long legs to the blazing logs and picked up the daily paper.

If he found among the items for broadcasting that day any of his own music he would do the ear-mufflers, remain beside the fire and listen in. If not, he would slip out into the vast solitude of the forest that bound his Long Island retreat.

However, Manners was destined to sit by the fire. His exquisite "Fantasia" was to be broadcast at 4:30 by George Coleby, a young master of the violoncello. Manners had not heard him and was glad of this opportunity.

No one gazing upon Manners' finely built physique would have credited him with an all-powerful spiritual development—an understanding of things unseen—that made him a direct interpreter of those God-given melodies that haunt the falling of a twig through leafy branches or the subtle charm of the woodland brook. He had chosen a retreat so far from the sounds of man as to feel himself a capable instrument of the inspiration he felt. Alone, utterly isolated from all modern sounds, Manners' sensitive brain recorded and sent out into the world of beautiful music those songs of wind and rain and sleet and snow, and those melodies of birds and brooks and falling leaves.

Manners always found a spot on his crystal that was not too sensitive, and now, as he made ready to listen to his "Fantasia" as played by George Coleby, Manners found the spot that gave to his ears his own music as it had come to him—soft, clear and dream-like.

At the very first tone from that violoncello Manners caught a swift breath. It was a master touch on an instrument of surpassing beauty. Manners listened spellbound. Never before had he heard anything of his own as exquisitely interpreted. Coleby must assuredly possess an even greater power of understanding than Manners himself. He was putting something vast and compelling in the way of emotion into that "Fantasia."

Manners made up his mind that he must lose no time in meeting Coleby. He knew suddenly that he would not write more music until he had a promise from that other genius that he would give all Manners' compositions their first interpretation to the public.

He forthwith wrote a letter to the broadcasting station to be forwarded to George Coleby.

The result of the letter was a trip to New York in his small two-seater, and from thence out to Yonkers, where Coleby had a studio.

The studio was tiny but artistic, set well within a confining hedge of arbutus. The garden was most curiously laid out with a meshwork of railings and sweet-smelling flowers.

When Manners was shown into the studio he thought at first he was alone, but someone, a slim girl with sun-kissed hair, arose from a big chair and advanced slowly, cautiously.

"I cannot see," she said softly, and held out a cordial hand. "I am George Coleby."

Manners crushed back the lump in his throat and did, for modern manhood, a strange thing. He sank down on one knee and pressed his lips to the blind girl's hand.

"That was very beautiful of you," she said, "but please don't pity me. I am happy—far, far more so than many who can see material things. Please sit down and we will ring for tea. It is kind of you—the famous John Manners to come so far—to see me."

"I came to you in spirit the very moment I heard your fingers touch the strings of your cello and bring forth such an interpretation of my music as I had never expected to hear."

A flush, deep and wonderful, spread over George Coleby's face.

"I have come," continued Manners, "to ask if you will give all my work its premiere—I feel that no one can do it justice but you."

"You are offering me a very great honor," the girl answered with a radiant smile, "but—it would be difficult. I am an instinctive player—my lack of physical sight prevents my reading scores—I must listen first once or twice—then I can never forget. Everything I play has been given me through that little gramophone. God has given me this gift. Also, in the summer time, when my sweet-smelling flowers are out—I think I can see them all—in fact," laughed this glorious girl, "I believe I could describe each and every bloom to you."

Manners could only marvel. He knew now why the paths were all railed along. It was to give greater freedom to the girl during her pilgrimage among the flowers.

"You are one of God's mediums. He is expressing the power of spirit and the beauty of spirit through you."

"Ah, yes," softly responded the girl, but a note of extreme sadness crept into her voice. "But mine is an expression that has its end when I cease to exist. Your music will last as long as the world lasts."

"Foolish one," admonished Manners, "my music must die out unless well rendered. You can make it immortal. I shall arrange for you to make records that will live as long as music lives."

"This time a flush of such radiant

joy spread over the girl's face as to make Manners feel like a great school boy with a lump in his throat. Evidently one of her dreams had come true. Someone was going to help her to become immortal. Manners watched a tear linger on her lashes—those curls that shut out material light from the eyes behind, and in spirit he leaned swiftly over and pressed his lips to those tears.

His voice, however, was firm when he spoke.

"Miss Coleby," he said, "you and I are going to work together in a world of music. I don't think either of us has been put on this earth for just these few years—I think there is something greater in store for us if we—if we—" he found it difficult to continue.

Dawn flitted across the girl's face, but its passing left her wistful.

She picked up her violoncello from its nest of gold velvet and her fingers tremblingly but bravely drew the bow across the opening bars of Manners' "Renunciation."

He stopped her swiftly with a firm hand. "Not that," he said, and drew her and her cello toward the piano. He then began the prelude to his magnificent "Love Triumphant," and the girl realized that the great moments for both of them were only just beginning. Her fingers found the bow and the rich tones of her cello met and mingled with those of the piano.

### Traces of Totem Found in Symbolism of Bible

The totem in some form or other, usually representing animals, has appeared at some stage in the development of practically all the people in the world, says MacLean in "Canadian Savage Folks." "Traces of its existence are found in the symbolism of the Bible, as the lion was the animal symbol for Judah, the ass for Isachar, the wolf for Benjamin, the serpent for Dan and the hind for Gad. The natives protected their totems and they expected to be protected by them. Rival totems made war with each other, as in Grecian mythology Lycus, the wolf, feeds the country before Aegus the goat. Internarrative between members of the same totem was forbidden. A member of the wolf clan could not marry a wolf, but he might take a wife from the women of the hawk clan. Natives make a theoretical claim of descent from the animals which they accept as their totems, but it cannot be shown that this is a literal descent. Confounding the ideal with the real they have come to speak of them as their ancestors. A clan was forbidden to kill or eat the totem."

Modern totems are perhaps best represented among the coast Indians of British Columbia at the present time, although they are also found among the natives of New Zealand and Australia.

### Famous Peacock Throne of India Cost Millions

The Peacock throne was a famous throne, formerly standing in the diwan-khas, or audience hall, at Delhi, India, in the days of Shah-Jehan (1627-1658) and Aurangzeb (1658-1707), mogul emperors.

It measured six feet in length by four feet in width and was supported by six feet of solid gold, encrusted with gems. The throne itself, also of gold, was inlaid with diamonds, emeralds and rubies and surmounted by a canopy of the same metal.

It received its name from the figures of two peacocks, with outspread wings blazing with precious stones, placed behind it. Between these stones was a figure of a parrot, life-size, said to have been cut from a single emerald.

The cost of the Peacock throne is variously estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

### Heightening the Effect

Arthur Hambl, the Hungarian painter, said at a dinner in New York that American girls were the most beautiful in the world.

"They do everything most beautifully, too," he said. "A young man proposed to an American girl one night, but she told him she could only be his sister."

"His heart broke. He staggered to the door."

"Good-night," he said.

"But," said she—"but—"

"He turned. 'Well?'"

"But," she breathed, "aren't you going to kiss your sister good-night, dear?"—New York Herald.

### Trail Too Hot

A number of sportsmen were relating their most thrilling experiences.

"I've just returned from hunting in the Rockies," said one. "One day I struck the trail of a bear and I followed it for hours before giving it up."

"What made you quit," said one of his audience, "after putting in all that amount of work?"

"Well, to be quite frank," said the sportsman, "it appeared to me that the trail was getting altogether too fresh."

### Dental Arrangements

"There shall be weeping in wallah and gnashing of teeth," expounded the colored evangelist to his audience.

"Oh, mah goodness, that lets me out," wailed an old lady in a front row. "Ah ain't got no teeth."

"Teeth, stat!" replied the evangelist, "will be furnished free of charge by the management."

### Sic 'Em

Squire—Do you give your dog any exercise, Mr. Smith?

Farmer Smith—Oh, yes; he goes for a tramp nearly every day!

## SAFE MUST STAND MANY HARD TESTS

### Modern Strongbox Gets Rough Treatment.

There must be no doubt about a safe. Therefore a safe that is being tested at the Underwriters' Laboratories has to undergo some pretty severe usage. If it does not weaken, says Mr. Harry Chase Brerley in a Symbol of Safety, it was a label of utter trustworthiness.

First the safe is submitted to the "explosion test." Inside are magazines and loose papers and a recording thermometer. A photograph is taken of them. Then the doors are closed, and the safe is enveloped in flames. In less than three minutes the temperature exceeds a thousand degrees; and in 15 minutes it has reached seventeen hundred degrees. These are extreme conflagration conditions.

For the second test the safe is placed in a furnace that consists of a box of thick masonry and that is heated with four rows of blast burners. After 20 minutes an observer looking through a peep hole at the back of the furnace can see the large sheet of steel that forms the back of the safe is beginning to show signs of distortion. That is only natural. Thirty minutes; tiny spurts of flame are issuing from joints in the safe from the generation of gases within the insulation. It is indicative of good design that they can escape without doing damage. Forty minutes, and the steel knob of the combination lock is brilliant red; one hour, and the entire surface of the safe is brilliant red. If the safe has been submitted for the highest classification it is subjected to an inferno of ever-increasing intensity for three hours longer; but at the end of the four hours the heat inside as indicated by a recording instrument connected with an external switch-board must not be sufficient to injure the most delicate papers on the shelves.

The "drop test" is even more spectacular. Toward the end of an hour's heating, which the safe must undergo for this test, eight men in overalls stand by at their stations like trained gun crews. Blocks and tackles are all set to open the wall door of the furnace and to roll out the bottom truck on which the red hot safe rests. The engineer at the instruments takes a last reading of temperatures, jots them down and puts his mouth to the speaking tube. "Ready!" he calls.

Two asbestos-gloved men disconnect the recording instruments and withdraw them white hot from the furnace wall holes.

"Ten seconds!" shouts an engineer. "Five!"

A man grasps a lever. "Go!"

The flames go out with a pop. There is a thud as a man rams a timber against the door pop. The heavy door opens. Workmen, crouching to protect their faces from the heat, quickly hook the wheeled truck and draw it forth; then they raise the safe high in air until it is plumb above a massive concrete block set flush with the flooring of the yard and covered with a heap of loose bricks. The safe is dropped and, whizzing down from the height of a fourth-floor window, lands with a crash.

On a second day the test is repeated with the safe turned upside down. After that it is carefully examined and disected, and, if it has done all that was expected of it, it wins its rating.—Youth's Companion.

### General Cass an Explorer

Gen. Lewis Cass of Michigan was an explorer as well as an eminent soldier and statesman. He organized an expedition at Detroit and led it up the Detroit river and through the lakes to the Mississippi in the spring and summer of 1820 for the purpose of exploring the river to its ultimate source. General Cass reached the Mississippi too late in the season to penetrate its source and his expedition rested in the lake in Minnesota, which now bears his name. Having several men of scientific attainments, the expedition was distinguished by its attention to the peculiar characteristics of the Indian tribes and the botany, mineralogy and meteorology of the regions traversed.

Cass lake is a fine body of transparent water about 18 miles in length.—Detroit News.

### Singles

Two Scotchmen, in the habit of crossing a river on a ferry boat, took it in turn to pay the two fares.

Apparently they lost count, for one morning Jack said to Sandy: "Who's turn is it today? I dinna think it's your turn."

"An' I dinna think it's yours," said Sandy.

"Well," said Jack, "we'll each pay oor ain."

"Aw richt," replied Sandy; "but look here, Jack, dinna tak' returns, tak' singles. We might meet someone on the ither side."

### A Mean Job

Girl—What's your opinion of these women who imitate men?

Boy—They're idiots.

Girl—Then the imitation is successful.—Hamilton Royal Gazette.

### Used for Ballast

Miss Ponderosa—I thank you ever so much for the lovely rides you've given me.

Harry Carr—The pleasure was mine. My car runs so much easier with about 200 pounds weight on the rear seat.

## Many Varieties of Opals; Where They Are Found

There are many varieties of opals, the varieties are divided into a few main groups. The Czechoslovakian is an opaque white or bluish-white variety named after the river Cech in Bohemia. It has the opalescent glimmer of mother-of-pearl. It is associated with chalcidony and by reason of its porous quality sticks queerly to any tongue that touches it. It is esteemed by the superstitious as the stone of friendship, sincerity, truth. The float stone is porous and fibrous and floats on water. It is esteemed as a stone that sanctions pledges. Lovers join hands over this stone as it floats in a vessel of water and pledge their yows with great solemnity, it being held that misfortune will dog the footsteps of the faithless.

The glass, the Mexican fire opal, evanescent and variable, glows of hyacinth and yellow. This is the opal of Scott's "Anne of Geierstein."

Hyaline. A transparent or glassy opal otherwise called Muller's glass. In appearance like clear gum arabic. One of the eye-stones to which old writers attributed magic therapeutic qualities.

Hydrophane. Porous and translucent, developing opalescent tints and gradations of rare delicacy when it has been a little time in water. Otherwise of an opaque white or yellow, unattractive. Known in parts of the United States as magic stone.

Mendite. Found in state near Paris. Known as liver opal, as it is held to have talismanic virtues in affections of that overworked organ. A concretionary opal, liver-colored.

Opal Jasper. Jasper-like resinous dark red, a ferruginous variety identified by the credulous as the opal of beautiful wisdom.

Rose opal. Found at Quincy, France. Exquisitely soft, rose-colored stone, known as the opal of childhood or of the baby cupid.

Semi-opal. A silicified wood-opal of waxy luster, transparent to opaque. It is found in various colors—white, brown, gray, red, blue, green. It has the appearance of petrified wood. Esteemed as a tree-growing charm or forest opal.—Frank Morton in Adventure Magazine.

### The Patient Postman

Old Peter, the mailman, footsore and weary, had reached the end of his route and was congratulating himself upon having finished in such good time.

"Mr. Mailman, Mr. Mailman," came a voice from the last house on the street which could only be reached by climbing a hill of about 800 steps.

"I wonder what she wants" thought Peter, as he started to climb the steps. "She may have an important letter she wants mailed. More steps, gosh! This sure is hard on an old man, but it is my duty to see what she wants!"

At last he reached the top of the hill and stood puffing before the woman.

"Did you have to take an examination to get in the post office?" she said.

"Why, certainly, I had to pass a civil service examination," said Peter. "Oh, that's due. I guess you are pretty bright then," said she. "Will you tell me how to spell Schenectady?"—Rome Sentinel.

### Great Seal of England

The great seal of England, of which Lord Haldane again becomes custodian, has had several strange adventures. Besides being stolen and twice thrown into rivers, it was once buried to escape being burned.

In 1512 Lord Chancellor Eldon's house took fire, and he promptly rushed away with the great seal, which he buried in the flower garden. On returning, he records, in his diary, he was "so enchanted with the pretty sight of the maids, who had turned out of their beds and were handing buckets of water to the fire engine, all in their shifts, and so alarmed for the safety of Lady Eldon, that next morning he could not remember in which flower bed he had buried the seal."

"You never saw," adds Lord Eldon, "anything so ridiculous as the whole family down the walks digging with bits of stick until we found it."—Manchester Guardian.

### Wanted to Try It

Bessie was lunching with her mother in a restaurant.

Mother (helping herself to sauce)—You won't like this, dear. It's parsley sauce.

Bessie—Oh, let me have some. I know I should like it.

"Why, dear, you haven't tasted it." "No; but I've read about it in the Bible."

"Where?"

"I've been reading about the man who was 'stuck of the parsley,' and I want to try it."

### Dangerous Handicap

Tommy had sprained his wrist and didn't want to go to school.

"But your wrist is nicely bandaged," urged his mother. "It won't prevent you from attending classes."

Still the boy held back. Dad took a hand at this point.

"Now speak up, son," commanded his father. "Let's have the real reason. Why don't you want to go to school with a sprained wrist?"

"Too many boys owe me a licking."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## Indian Tribe Said to Use "Language" of Birds

A tribe of Indians whose members communicate among themselves only by whistling, and who can talk to birds in the same manner, has been found in the Siskiyou mountains in northern California. The discovery was reported to A. J. Kroeber, curator of anthropological museum of the University of California, by J. R. Saxon of the United States forest service.

Saxon said that for weeks forest rangers in the remote part of the Siskiyou had heard many uncanny whistlings over the service wires that stretch from station to station through the mountains. He went to investigate. He said the Indians conveyed to him that they had seen forest rangers using this instrument and had themselves experimented with it in their whistling language. This explained the mysterious sounds.

Saxon believes that the isolated clan of "whistling people" is an obscure offshoot of the Karok tribe of Klamath Falls Indians, says the Detroit News. Professor Kroeber says the Karoks are an unusually intelligent and industrious tribe numbering about 2,000. At a whistled command birds would flutter from the trees to a clearing to eat food scattered there by the women, according to Saxon's narrative.

He described the men as shy, adding the women were like deer. "At the sound of my voice," he explained, "the women fled into the canyons."

## Boy Prisoner's Plea Ingenious, at Least

A youth in the Indiana state prison recently sent a plea to the state board of pardons, in which he said:

"I am only a boy of seventeen and don't think I ought to be required to live up to the laws that I never had opportunity to learn what they were in school and it seems as though about nine-tenths of the lawyers of Indiana do not understand them, either."

The boy's letter amused more than it impressed, because the law he was convicted of violating was the law against stealing automobiles.

Under ordinary conditions the youth would be in the Indiana state reformatory, and not in the state prison, where more hardened and older convicts are sent, but the new reformatory is not yet sufficiently completed to house many more than about half of its intended capacity of 1,250 prisoners.—Indianapolis News.

### Liner Steers Self

The Cunard liner Laconia is the first British liner to be equipped with a wonderful new invention, by means of which ships of the future will be able to travel hundreds of miles, unaided by a helmsman, without deviating from their intended course. The gyro pilot is controlled by the gyro compass. This compass passes all alterations of the ship's head to other compasses, working in conjunction with the latest wireless direction finders on the bridge and other parts of the ship. One of these repeater compasses is mounted on the gyro pilot, and immediately the ship's head changes its direction the information is passed to an electric motor, which turns the steering wheel the requisite amount to bring the ship back to her course.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### "Jury of His Peers"

Ed Pendleton, member of the Kansas legislature from Franklin county, was called as a member of the jury recently, in United States court at Leavenworth.

"I never served on a jury of any kind in all my life before," Pendleton explained to his friends, "and I wanted to know if all those jokes about how juries perform were true."

"Well, after serving on a jury," asked a friend, "how would you like to be tried by one?"

"Not for me," replied Pendleton. "I wouldn't want to be tried by a jury—not even if I were a member of it."—Kansas City Star.

### Fur Farms in Canada

Fur farming has shown a great increase in Canada during the last ten years that furs have been popular summer and winter. There are 1,009 farms devoted to breeding and raising fur-bearing animals, and of these 960 are devoted to foxes, seventeen to raccoons, thirteen to mink and one to martens. The 21,433 silver foxes taken in the 1923 census of these farms are valued at \$5,372,262. As Canada became settled the wild animals retreated farther into the north and the farms sprang up with the demand from fur manufacturers.

### Famous Fishing Rod

C. E. Pope of Sagamore, says the Boston Globe, owns a four-jointed fishing rod which is said to have been owned and used by Daniel Webster in the forties. The present owner has had it for fifty-three years. The rod is of gray ash, and is in perfect condition. Among the noted men of more recent years who have handled this relic of the expounder of the Constitution were President Cleveland, Joseph Jefferson and Professor Emerson of Dartmouth college.

### Japs May Discard Kimono

Owing to the fact that the cumbersome kimono worn by Japanese women prevented many from escaping death during the earthquake and fire in 1923, prominent Japanese women have started a movement to discard the kimono as a national dress and to begin by dressing the children in modern European clothes.

## Golf Seems to Have Taken Hold in Japan

Japan is perhaps one of the last places in which one would expect golf to become popular, yet within recent years the pastime has made enormous strides.

Formerly the leading players were members of the Anglo-American communities settled at Yokohama and Kobe, but Japanese golfers have now taken up the game so keenly that for some years past the holder of the championship of Japan has been a Japanese.

The prince regent, who was married recently, is one of the most enthusiastic golfers in the country. The Japanese national costume does not lend itself to golf, and nearly all Japanese golfers wear the regulation "plus fours."

In the Japanese paper Uofdom, which is printed partly in Japanese and partly in English, the following story is told (in English): "Oh, sir, ye see, anybody can teach these ladies" (meaning the students of the university); "anybody can teach these laddies Latin and Greek; but golf, ye see, sir, golf requires a hold."

One of the most noticeable differences in the Japanese game is the lack of bad language. Japanese contains no swear words; the worst term of abuse is "baka," which means "fool." But Japanese golfers, we are told, are rapidly making up for this deficiency by learning English!

## Flour From Alfalfa, Montana Man's Claim

A westerner who is interested in the manufacture of breakfast foods some time ago made the startling announcement that he could make at least 75 various kinds of candy from alfalfa. It is also contended that an excellent grade of syrup can be made from that substance. The man mentioned is so enthusiastic with respect to his experiments with alfalfa that he is reported to be planning to establish a mill for the manufacture of alfalfa flour, which, he asserts, will be found to be superior to all other flours for baking.

Altho, at his small mills in Montana, this man has been turning out a balanced ration for live stock from alfalfa. Biscuits and a variety of pastries may be made from the flour. It is highly probable, in the opinion of experts, that alfalfa may some day revolutionize the confectionery business. Certainly if alfalfa proves its worth as a candy material the acreage planted yearly will quickly increase and prices may be demanded far above those now prevailing.

### Record Frigidity

According to the United States weather bureau "the extreme low temperature for this country occurred at Miles City, Mont., in 1858, when a record of 65 degrees below zero was attained." Oris W. Roberts, meteorologist with the government weather bureau station at Bismarck, N. D., reports: "For the past forty to fifty years we have maintained minimum thermometers in all parts of the state, and while it is human nature to like to excel a record, the lowest temperature (official) ever recorded in North Dakota was 58 degrees below zero at Goodall, McKenzie county."

### Tokyo's Broadway

The Ginza, the Broadway of Tokyo, its main shopping street and thoroughfare, has been rapidly resuming its former activity. Many jewelry stores, department stores, restaurants and shops for foodstuffs, furniture, clothing, toys, novelties and hardware have been able to secure sufficient equipment and stocks to reopen business on their former sites. American watches and clocks, hats, haberdashery, canned goods, toilet articles, hardware, cash registers, etc., are making their appearance.

### Offended Potentate

Lord Castletown, who has recently published his reminiscences in "Ego," spent some time in Teheran, and he tells how he was received in audience by the shah of Persia, who said he contemplated coming to England, and inquired if there were any elephants there, as he wanted to shoot one. When eventually he did come to England he was taken to the Tower of London. He was greatly interested in the old block and ar, and said he wanted to see someone beheaded. On being told there was nobody ready at the moment, he promptly offered one of his own retainers, and was very annoyed when the officials refused his request.

### Chief Canadian Wood

Yellow birch (Betula lutea) is the most important hardwood of Canada. It is found from the maritime provinces to the east end of Lake Superior and reappears along the international boundary from the west end of Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods. It is found on good sites throughout the lower Laurentian type of forest. It is used extensively for flooring and cabinet work.

### Art in Shoe Shines

# Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

302 THAMES STREET

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## WATER

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## HOW

### TO CONDUCT THE WEDDING WHEN HELD IN CHURCH.

"No credit for a perfect wedding belongs to the bridegroom," says Emily Price Post in McCull's Magazine. "He has only to order the bride's bouquet, boutonniere, ties and gloves for himself and his own attendants, and to provide the wedding ring and the clergyman's fee. On his wedding day he puts on clothes matching those of his ushers and best man, and goes to the church with the latter, and—waits."

"The church is decked with flowers, the wedding guests are assigned their places; the bride's family on the left, the groom's on the right. When the mother of the bride is seated, the organist begins the wedding march. The clergyman enters from the vestry, followed by the groom, who, with his best man beside him, stands at the church steps."

"At the same moment the procession starts. The ushers, two by two, come first, then two by two the bridesmaids; then the maid of honor, alone. Last of all, with her left hand within her father's right arm and in all the glory of her wedding raiment—comes the bride."

"At the church the ushers divide, taking their places on either side. The bridesmaids follow and stand in front of the ushers. The bride transfers her bouquet to her left hand, hands it to her maid of honor, and gives her right hand to the groom, who draws her hand through his left arm and takes his place beside her, facing the clergyman."

"At the end of the ceremony, the maid of honor gives back the bride's bouquet, the bride takes her husband's right arm and the procession leaves the church in reverse order from its entrance, while the flower girl strews the aisle with petals."

"The bride and groom first, then the maid of honor. (In many cities the best man escorts the maid of honor, although in New York it is the fashion for him to leave the church by way of the vestry). The bridesmaids follow the maid of honor, and the ushers go last."

### How Figures Originated

The derivation of the Roman numerals is quite easy to understand. They are based on the simple principle of holding up the fingers of one hand. Thus, I, II, III, IV, V, and so on symbolize holding up one, two, or three fingers, the succeeding numbers by the fingers extended. Further on, the C is the initial letter of centum, Latin for a hundred, while M is mille, for a thousand, and so forth. The 1, 2, 3, 4 figures that we generally use are called Arabic, because the Arabians, when masters of Spain, first brought them into Europe. The usual theory is that these were founded on the idea of the square with strokes drawn across. One dash straight down makes the 1. A diagonal line with only the top and bottom of the square left in makes a 2, while 3 is a joining up of the two diagonal lines to a stroke drawn lengthways through the square. And on this square idea and the various angles that could be made with different lines through it, all our numbers from 1 to 9 can be worked out. The square itself is the 0, and so we start tens, twenties, and so on.

### How Mosaic Glass Is Made

Mosaic glass is produced by arranging vertically side by side threads or small canes of variously colored opaque or transparent glass, uniform lengths, so that the ends shall form a ground representing flowers, arabesques or any mosaic design.

The mass is now submitted to a heat sufficient to fuse the whole, all the sides at the same time being pressed together so as to exclude the air from the interstices of the threads. The result is a homogeneous solid cane or cylinder, which, being cut at right angles or laterally, yields a number of layers or copies of the same uniform design.

This process was practiced with great skill by the ancients, who are supposed to have produced pictures in this way, says the Detroit News, but in existing specimens the pieces have been so accurately united, by intense heat or otherwise, that the junctures cannot be discovered by even a powerful magnifying glass.

## Straight Outline Favored in Paris

Smart Gowns of "Tube" Type, Not Uncomfortably Tight, Are Shown.

The war of outline is still raging, according to a Paris correspondent in the Boston Globe. Paul Poiret has many faithful followers who fully appreciate the curiously oriental curves he is giving his latest models. Other famous dress designers are following the Poiret lead, more or less. We are surrounded by styles that recall the gala costumes of Indian princes, by dance frocks wide at the hem and skin tight above the hips.

But there is another side to the picture. Many of the best dressmakers of Paris are insistently showing a straight outline. Smart little gowns which are "tube" in character, but not really uncomfortably tight at the hem, since they are almost always slit up at one side to show a plaited underdress made of supple material.

This latter outline is undoubtedly in favor with the more exclusive Parisiennes, and it is exploited on the stage by many of our best-known actresses. It is the herald of the Directoire revival which Worth has so confidently predicted. Changes of fashion—I speak of radical changes—move quite slowly in Paris, much more slowly than in New York or even London.

It rarely happens that the real Paris' elegant accepts, except as a passing fad, a sensational or unduly remarkable style. She has unlimited faith in perfection of ensemble and individuality. On these two vitally important items her mind is made up, once and forever. I want to deal exclusively with an outline in which you have an eminently Parisian model recently created by one of the most famous designers in Paris. Something original and at the same time wearable, and quite simple.

### Opened at One Side.

The straight, perfectly cut dress was made of fine navy blue serge, and it opened at one side over a plaited underdress of japonica-pink crepe de chine. The pink crepe was passed through a slit at the neck, just below the round opening, and it formed a scarf which crossed the back of the neck and then fell loose over the right shoulder. It was a charming little model, very original, and yet something that could be worn almost anywhere in early summer.

All these straight dresses show a rather long waistline, and more often than not there is no girlish, merely some clever arrangement of folds or tucks over the hips. I recently saw Doucet models with slits at both sides to show the plaited underdress more plainly.

Both Doucet and Deauville are showing many plaitings, short skirts for morning wear plaited all around; afternoon and evening models which have fine plaits only at one side or directly

"The bride and groom first, then the maid of honor. (In many cities the best man escorts the maid of honor, although in New York it is the fashion for him to leave the church by way of the vestry). The bridesmaids follow the maid of honor, and the ushers go last."



Overblouse, Dotted Crepe de Chine; Skirt of Red and White Stripes.

at the hem with the top notably tight. American girls in Paris are always on the alert when the pretty actress, Mlle Gaby Morlay, appears in a new piece. Gaby Morlay is a noted dresser, who always wears youthful garments, or at least, those which give a very youthful and smart outline.

Jean Patou has just designed some stage dresses for this artist for a new production at the Vaudeville theater, and they are all ideal. For instance, a little morning frock made of bottle-green alpaca—a material that is at the moment in great favor—and ivory white crepe de chine.

The alpaca skirt is set in flat plaits and opens in front over a plain underdress of white crepe. The skirt is attached over the hips to a sort of glorified shirtwaist of white crepe, and where the materials are joined two bands of green velvet ribbon circle the figure. The white crepe shirt-

waist has a loose collar, caught in by a black taffeta scarf, knotted in front and held down by a beetle pin set in diamonds. The sleeves of the shirtwaist are long and loose, caught in at the wrists by flat bands carrying beetle links, similar to the pin in the tie. Extraordinarily chic, this little frock.

### Skirt and Fitted Coat.

Another Paris dress worn by Gaby Morlay is a tulle-skirt and fitted coat of dark blue repp piped with white glove kid and accompanied by a white crepe de chine casquin blouse, the latter attached to the dark blue repp skirt under a band of fine embroidery. The coat opens in a long V and shows a white crepe turnover collar caught in by the inevitable black taffeta tie.

So many of the new summer coats have a throw-over scarf instead of a collar. In Paris there is a run on Batik scarfs, which show fantastic designs in vivid color on a black, white or dark blue ground. Very often the



Youthful Three-Piece Suit; Tan Rosahara Crepe; Brown Embroidery.

hat has a crown covered with the same printed silk, or the stumpy parasol may be the chosen means for achieving a "set."

Appropos of parasols these get more and more stumpy. Some of the more sensational models are so short that they look like curiously-fashioned vanity cases. They are hung on the arm by means of decorative cords, and when open the handle is so short that the arm must be raised to a curious angle in order to carry it.

The richest printed silks and satins are used for these quaint parasols, but Fashion dictates that the silk that covers them must appear again on some part of the dress, coat or hat. It may take the form of coat linings. It may be used for a hand bag. It may be plaited into an underdress for a slit-up skirt—but its presence, somewhere, is obligatory.

New and attractive are the coat dresses that have a considerable flare at the hem, while clinging to the figure above the hips. I have seen these garments made of plaid taffeta lined with heavy crepe and of the new printed repp. Some of the best Paris tailors are favoring heavy silk crepe as a coat lining—plain or printed. This is a really beautiful material, almost as solid as charmeuse, but very much more supple. The same crepe is effectively fashioned into directive evening dresses.

### Plaid Taffetas.

A novelty of the season is plaid taffetas with a crepe back, a reversible material with the crepe back in one of the leading colors of the plaid silk. Plaid and checkerboard stuffs are extraordinarily popular. With regard to black and white checks—the squares are often so large that they would seem absurd if the material were not very skillfully arranged and draped. I have seen black and white checked crepe so well manipulated that the big squares melted into each other and gave the impression of long, curved lines.

Ermine—or shaved rabbit—is decorated with black silk embroideries or with scroll braiding done in thick, black silk soutache, and then used to border coat-dresses made of white repp or white crepe linen. They have a method of shaving rabbit skins in Paris which gives the effect of plush, only the short fur is so much softer and more decorative than any plush could be.

Embroidered rabbit is also used for hat crowns, the brim straw or wired lace and a single rose of great beauty falling off one side.

Wide bands of marabout are also used to border coat-dresses, or oriental models which flare at the hem. Marabout is now used in all the brightest colors. A vivid puce-pink is a leading favorite and also jade green.

A short coat made entirely of jade-green marabout was to be worn with a plaited dress of black silk crepe and a smart little hat covered with black and white violets.

## Wide Variance in Cost of Potatoes

Study Carried on by Department of Agriculture in Big Producing States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Yield per acre is the principal cause of variation in the cost of producing potatoes, the United States Department of Agriculture points out in a cost study in important potato producing sections of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and Maine. The survey dealt with costs in 1919, but the conclusions drawn are generally applicable to other years.

Farmers who received better than 100 bushels of potatoes per acre produced them at an average of 72 cents while those who had a yield of less than 70 bushels had an average cost per bushel of \$1.49. The cost per bushel of potatoes grown on 481 farms ranged from 30 cents to \$2.45, with most farms producing at a cost of \$1 or less per bushel.

### Important Cost Items.

Man and horse labor were the most important items of cost in areas studied in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and New York, whereas commercial fertilizer was the largest item of cost in Aroostook county, Maine. In Aroostook county the fertilizer cost was larger per acre than the combined cost of man and horse labor.

The cost per acre was lowest in Clay county, Minnesota, being \$78.00, and higher in Aroostook county, Maine, where the acre cost was \$210.00. The yield per acre in Clay county, Minnesota, was 103 bushels, making the cost per bushel 76 cents, while a yield of 278 bushels in Aroostook, Maine, resulted in an average cost per bushel of 79 cents.

Potatoes fitted into a fairly definite crop rotation in all areas except in Clay county, Minnesota, where wheat and oats were not grown in any definite rotation with potatoes. In the other areas hay, potatoes, corn, (where corn is grown) and a small grain seeded to grass constituted the rotation. The per cent of farm receipts coming through the sale of potatoes varied from 41.5 per cent in Barron county, Wisconsin, to 94.5 per cent in Aroostook, Maine.

### Man and Horse Labor.

In areas where none of the picking labor was contracted for and as a result the hours of picking up potatoes were included, the total hours of man labor expended in raising an acre of potatoes varied from 63.7 hours in Anoka county, Minnesota, to 62.7 hours per acre in Barron county, Wisconsin. The hours of horse work used per acre were the lowest on 65.7 in Clay county, Minnesota, and highest in Monroe county, New York, where 116.0 hours were used. Commercial fertilizer was applied at the rate of 1,950 pounds per acre upon potato land in Aroostook county, Maine. None of the other areas studied approached this quantity of commercial fertilizer application.

The amount of man labor and horse work, together with the cultural practices for each area, are given in detail in Department Bulletin 1183, Cost and Farm Practices in Producing Potatoes, copies of which may be obtained free upon request to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Most Farm Cooperatives in North Central West

More than 45 per cent of the 10,160 farmers' business organizations reporting to the United States Department of Agriculture up to April 1 are in the seven west North Central states including Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas. Over 25 per cent of the associations are in the five east North Central states, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and more than 8 per cent are in the three Pacific Coast states.

Minnesota leads in number of associations, 1,330, organizations being reported from that state. Other states with numerous farmers' business organizations are Iowa with 1,099; Wisconsin, 879; Illinois, 640; and Nebraska, 477. Seven hundred and seventeen co-operatives are engaged in retailing. These are mostly stores and a large percentage of them are located in the following states: Minnesota, 88; Nebraska, 86; Iowa, 84; Kansas, 68; Wisconsin, 49.

## Cattle-Tick Eradication Now Possible Anywhere

Experience shows that it is possible to eradicate cattle-fever ticks anywhere, even on swampy, brushy, free-range land, asserts the United States Department of Agriculture in an exhibit panel recently prepared for display in tick-infested localities.

To convince the skeptical observer, the department shows a picture of such land, where eradication was accomplished and which has been free from ticks ever since. The average observer might think it futile to attempt tick eradication in a region such as pictured. The grass often swarms with young ticks.

Dipping cattle, however, kills the ticks before they develop to the reproductive stage, and ticks that do not get on cattle die in a few months. Thus the cattle-fever tick becomes extinct in one season in localities that conduct thorough systematic dipping.

## Candle Eggs Before Shipment Is Urged

Plan Will Eliminate Bad Ones or Those Dirty.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Eggs shipped in interstate commerce should be carefully candled by shippers, in order to eliminate those that are bad or that may spoil en route, say officials of the bureau of chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, who are charged with the enforcement of the federal food and drugs act. Shipments containing eggs which have yolks stuck to the shell, moldy eggs, black spots, added eggs, any other eggs which are filthy, decomposed or putrid are in violation of the law.

Federal food inspectors have been instructed to give particular attention to shipments of eggs during the warm months of spring and summer to see that the channels of interstate commerce are kept as free as possible from eggs that do not comply with the law. Shipments of eggs that are in violation of the law may be seized and the individuals responsible for the interstate shipment prosecuted under the federal food and drugs act, say the officials. Some of the states have specific laws requiring the candling of all eggs placed on sale.

Careful candling before shipment will enable shippers to eliminate the bad eggs. The elimination of the spoiled eggs before shipment not only removes the hazard of violating federal and state food laws, but it is economical in that it saves shipping charges on eggs likely to be rejected at place of receipt.

The United States Department of Agriculture has a bulletin on the best methods and equipment for candling eggs. This bulletin may be obtained without cost upon application to the department at Washington. Ask for Department Bulletin 503, "How to Candle Eggs."

## Materials and Methods for Efficient Spraying

In "Some Sidelights on Dusting and Spraying Practices," Prof. P. J. Parrott, entomologist at the Geneva experiment station, said:

"The past summer was notable for the destructive work of the codling moth. Worm holes in apples were second in importance to apple scab, both being chiefly responsible for the large numbers of inferior apples produced in many orchards. Unusual abundance of side-wormy apples in carefully sprayed orchards proved that methods and materials which have been reasonably efficient in the past did not give us good control as usual."

Speaking of the double benefits, Professor Parrott said it was well to keep in mind the fact that customary treatment given to prevent wormy apples serve two objects, that of keeping the apples free from worms and of reducing the extent of the carry-over of the pest in the orchard which largely determines the degree of infestation during the following year.

## Top-Dressing Hay Land Is Profitable Practice

Fertilizer demonstrations conducted by the Middlesex, Mass., county extension service, during the past year bear out the evidence obtained in previous work of a similar nature, namely, that the proper use of fertilizers on hay land produces increased crops at good profit. The returns from both nitrate of soda or an 8-6-6 fertilizer were uniformly good on the six farms in the county on which demonstrations were carried on.

In each test, a fertilized plot was compared with a check plot, the combined average yields for all six being 2.4 tons and 1.3 tons per acre, respectively. Thus the fertilizer treatment produced an average gain of 1.1 tons of hay per acre.

## FARM NOTES

Plan a large acreage of feed crops.

Destroy all breeding places of flies.

Mow weeds off of pastures every two weeks.

Uncovered garbage pails and manure piles are breeding places for flies.

Spray, or dust, the Irish potatoes with arsenate of lead to control the potato bug.

Plant every acre possible in soil building crops, such as velvet beans, cow peas, and soybeans.

Any farmer convicted of soil robbing should be sentenced to the condemnation of his neighbors.

For the striped beetle in the garden use Bordeaux-arsenate spray or a 2 per cent nicotine dust.

Mulch the tomato plants heavily with straw or leaves to conserve moisture and prolong the fruiting period.

Apply nitrate of soda to the garden crops if they are not growing satisfactorily. Spray apple trees to control the codling.

**Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA**

## WHY Watches Must Undergo Series of Tests

The modern watch is compelled to go through a most drastic test before it is allowed to enter the pocket or to repose upon the wrist of the purchaser. One of the most necessary things ascertained is the action which changes of temperature have upon the works. Extremes of heat and cold affect the running of a watch considerably. You may, perhaps, have noticed with your own watch that it cannot be relied upon to keep accurate time if the weather makes a sudden jump from heat to cold, or vice versa.

It will either gain or lose in an extraordinary manner, and you will wonder what is happening. When the weather becomes normal again, the watch will behave properly. Expensive watches are adjusted for temperatures varying between 85 degrees and 95 degrees.

Every watch is put in a tightly-fitting case, and placed in a chamber the temperature of which is slightly above freezing point. Its movement is observed very carefully, and adjusted from time to time, until the watch is going correctly.

The timekeeper is then moved from the cold chamber, and gradually heated in a specially constructed oven, the temperature of which is between 90 and 100 degrees. Here its internal arrangements are still carefully watched and adjusted from time to time. When the watch is going correctly in this temperature it is returned to the cold chamber for further adjustment, if necessary. It spends about a week in each chamber.

By the time a watch has passed the temperature test, it will go correctly in any climate. Chronometers ordered especially by explorers and travelers who are going to places where great extremes of temperature are encountered undergo very searching tests to make them thoroughly reliable.

## Why Fuse-Wire Blows Out With Excess Current

When an electric current flows through a wire it makes the wire warm explains Popular Science Monthly. Different materials resist the flow to different degrees. Fuse-wire is made of an alloy containing a large proportion of lead, which gets very warm when large currents pass through it. Furthermore, since this alloy melts easily, the currents, if large enough, may cause the fuse-wire to melt.

Wherever current is being consumed in the house or factory, a piece of fuse-wire is put somewhere in the circuit. If through accident or design too much current should be used, the fuse-wire will melt, or, as it is usually described, "blow," and stop the flow of current before the copper wire inside the walls can heat up and set fire to the house.

## Why Cats and Owls Do See Better at Night

It is not true that cats and owls can see better at night than they can in the daytime. No animal or bird can see better in the dark than when it is light. A cat can see better than a human being when it is partly dark, as at dusk, because its eyes are sensitive to the ultra-violet rays of the spectrum and the pupils are capable of great expansion, thus admitting all the light available. But a cat cannot see in absolute darkness. However, with the assistance of its whiskers as feelers and its surefootedness a cat can get around in the dark with considerable agility. It is this fact which has given rise to the erroneous belief that a cat can see better at night than in the daytime.

## Why Diamond Is Hard

One of the most simple and beautiful crystals is the diamond. It consists, says Sir William Bragg, only of carbon atoms arranged in a very symmetrical way. Every carbon atom has four others spaced round it. The symmetry of the structure is such that the atoms are most difficult to displace, "for which reason a diamond can be used as a tool to cut any other substance, because the atoms of the other substance give way before the rigidly set atoms of the diamond." In the diamond can be found the rings of benzene, the fundamental structural unit of all the substances included in one great section of organic chemistry.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Why Snow Scared Arabs

Since the young Turks are trampling under foot the injunctions of the Koran by exiling the caliph, removing the women's veils and are preparing to prohibit polygamy and institute the marriage customs of Christian lands, there may be some excuse for a display of wrath from Mahommed. It must surely have been the prophet's eager wish, for the first time, sent a white blanket of snow down upon Medina (Mahommed's place of burial) recently. The Arabs, who had never seen snow, fled in terror and public prayers were ordered.—From Le Figaro, Paris.

## Why Sawdust Is Poor Feed

Hydrolized sawdust, a byproduct in the manufacture of industrial alcohol, is not a satisfactory feed for dairy cows in view of present prices of feeds and cost of treating sawdust, say government chemists. Though the product contains a large proportion of material of no food value, it can be used in limited quantities for dairy cows when ordinary feeds are very high in price.

## MUSHERS OF NORTH IN CONSTANT PERIL

### Face Death Hourly From Intense Alaska Cold.

Nenana, Alaska.—The "musher" in the arctic circle, where winter prevails about eight months out of the year, must never relax his vigilance if he would survive the perils peculiar to the region.

To the explorer, prospector, scientist, trapper or hunter of mull and supplies who must go north of the Yukon river basin, one of the greatest winter hazards is the lack of timber for firewood. In some localities the only timber is aspen, commonly called poplar, scrub spruce and stunted brush.

When a man faces 50 degrees below zero in sleeping bag and canvas tent, he requires a big log fire and abundant fuel to keep it going. When the Arctic blizzard sweeps down, man and beast are compelled to seek shelter.

In the bitter cold few lungs can withstand the "scorching" atmosphere that appears to sear them like a flame while the blood is turning to ice. "Frozen" lungs are not uncommon, but there are certain precautions that minimize the danger.

Equipment for Journey.  
The equipment includes three pairs of heavy woolen socks on each foot; underwear and shirt of wool, but of medium weight; mittens augmented by buckskin slippers and a drill parka, its hood faced with wolverine fur, which does not gather frost and freeze where the breath strikes it. The muskrat or beaver cap has flaps to pull down over the ears and under the chin. The shoes frequently are moose hoek mukluks.

At no time must any portion of the flesh save the eyes be exposed to the frost, and even the eyes must be protected when facing a blizzard. Travelers usually augment this "light" equipment with a complete suit of reindeer furs.

Submission to the cold of the Arctic has a different effect than might be imagined. Instead of a shivering and a gradual agonizing process of freezing, the frost overcomes one suddenly and almost painlessly.

There is a numbness in the more exposed portions, like the feet, legs and hands. Later the jaw becomes stiff, nearly immobile. A minute's exposure of a partly cold hand to low temperatures causes the fingers to become stiff and without feeling. It is as if they had gone to sleep. The man in danger of death from freezing is overtaken by a rather pleasant lethargy.

A danger is found in becoming overheated and then tarrying to cool off. Even when the temperature is 50 below, one's body perspires if all orifices of the clothing are closed. If there are any holes in the equipment, the cold penetrates like the flame from a blowpipe, boring in rather than spreading.

### How Death Steals on Them.

One may have a spot the size of a dime frozen on a finger where there is a hole in glove or mitten, and the rest of the hand then becomes numb. In stopping for rest, the uninitiated often tarry too long, and on arising wonder why the limbs refuse to function with their wonted suppleness. After several such halts, further progress becomes a struggle, and unless a fire is available immediately the chances of freezing are great.

Frozen hands or toes are treated in the time-honored way of rubbing them with snow until the circulation is restored.

Horses used to carry outfits into the interior of Alaska are protected from lung freezing by a covering like a nose bag, through which the air is filtered of its biting frost before it is breathed. Nature further guards these horses by causing the hair on them to grow until by spring they resemble fur-bearing animals.

## Mule's Appetite Brings Suit in Superior Court

Beaver, Pa.—The mule that made Beaver Falls famous has reached the Superior court.

Dates do not matter much, but two or three years ago a mule was given away in Beaver Falls. The gift, after a day or two, proved unacceptable, and an attempt was made to return it. The mule promptly became homeless and some boys found it on the streets.

The police got it, naturally, and placed it in the livery barn of C. L. Householder. While insistent efforts were being made to find an owner, the mule ate up about \$200 worth of feed, many times what it was worth.

Householder tried to collect finally from the borough, and the borough refrained, because of technicalities, from paying. He sued. The case coursed through the Beaver county courts and finally was put on the Superior court docket.

## Canteen Is Recovered 62 Years After Battle

Corinth, Miss.—A Confederate veteran who was removed from the battlefield of Shiloh in 1862 by his comrades has recovered his canteen after 62 years, according to S. F. Swinehart of Blytheville, Ark., who was a member of Buell's army.

Two Civil war veterans, a Confederate and a Federalist, met on the battlefield recently. The Confederate veteran told his former foe of having given his canteen to a soldier in blue, who also was wounded, on the first day of the Battle of Shiloh.

"Here is your canteen," said the other, unbuttoning his coat.

## 30,000 YOUNG MEN TO TRAIN AT U. S. CAMPS

### Government Will Furnish Transportation.

Washington.—Somewhere in the neighborhood of 30,000 youthful citizens of the United States will enjoy a month's vacation at the expense of Uncle Sam this summer.

They will be furnished their food, shelter and clothing. Transportation to and from their homes will be paid by the government, and if they are in need of medical attention that, too, will be furnished gratis.

About twenty-eight citizens' military training camps will be maintained this summer, scattered all over the United States.

The present appropriation for training camp activities will allow for the accommodation of only 50,000 men, according to War department officials, but it is expected that at least 60,000 applications will be on file at the adjutant general's office before camps open in June.

Military training, however, will be the principal feature of the training course, and if the student attends the camps four years—a month each year—he will be eligible for a commission in the reserve officers' corps.

The Women's Overseas league has recently undertaken to further the work of the citizens' military training camps, and is conducting an essay contest on the subject, "Why a young man I know should attend."

## Flounder Dragging on Fishing Boat Lorraine



Around Hyannis, Mass., is the only section in the world where this exact type of fishing is carried on. The fisherman uses large gasoline boats and throw overboard a long net, which forms the letter V. Five or six barrels of fish are gathered in the average haul.

## Fish Sleep Open-Eyed, Ready for Quick Action

Washington.—Do fish sleep?

They do, says the bureau of fisheries, and moreover, sleep well, without closing their eyes. The sleep of fish is a type of suspended animation, during which some of the faculties of the fishy tribe are at rest with their bodies.

But the sleep or state of suspended animation of fish is by no means like the deep sleep of a human being. A fish asleep may be jarred into instant action, with all his faculties alert and responsive, by a sudden motion of the water or a jar of the bank of a stream or lake.

The bureau is satisfied that aquarium fish, at least, have a period of rest in which they lie on the bottom of the glass inclosure without movement. They have been observed in the daytime and at night, and officials of the bureau believe these periods of rest come most frequently after meal time.

As to deep-sea fish, the bureau has observed similar actions in both the larger and smaller fish. Sharks, when they lie just under the surface of the water, sunning themselves, probably pass into a state of sleep, although their faculties are still alert. Whales are classed as mammals, but their eyes are lidless and do not close beneath the surface of the ocean.

## Fruit Has Three Tastes

Washington.—A new fruit that tastes like a combination of banana, pineapple and strawberry, has been discovered by Dr. Wilson Popehoe, explorer for the Department of Agriculture.

The chibote is found in Guatemala and will grow anywhere, according to Doctor Popehoe.

## Jefferson's Law Book, Lost 50 Years, Found

Nashville, Tenn.—A copy of Coke's commentaries on Littleton, published in 1802, formerly the property of Thomas Jefferson, was found in the state library here, after having been lost for 50 years. The book was donated to the state library in 1871 by former Congressman J. M. Quarles. The volume was bought in London by Jefferson, according to the history written on the fly-leaf in the handwritten notes.

## The Swamp Angel

The "Swamp Angel," was an eight-inch Parrott cannon, so-called by the federal soldiers, that was used in the siege of Charleston, S. C. It burst August 22, 1863, and was sent to Trenton, N. J., where it now occupies a granite base on the corner of Perry and Clinton streets.

## Modern Touch in Caravans

All the better-equipped caravans that trek out of Eden across the desert are provided with vacuum bottles—a modern convenience that makes the thirsty traveler independent of the oftentimes widely scattered oases.—Compressed Air Magazine.

## First Paper Mill

The first paper mill in America was opened near Philadelphia in 1690. The papermaking was done by hand, and until 1760, when the pulp engine was introduced into America from Holland, the rags continued to be beaten into pulp by hand.

## Would Cause Death

Physicians say that if an airplane were turned sharply at 800 miles an hour centrifugal force would throw the blood outward to the lower parts of the body, draining the brain and causing unconsciousness and death.

## Helpless

In expecting everyone to sensibly obey the laws against violence and theft it must be realized that there are thousands who are infirm in both will and reason and can't sensibly do anything.

## Record for Reading

Sixty-four members of a church in Council Bluffs, Ia., reading in 15-minute relays, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 11:15 at night, completed the New Testament in one day.

## One of Twins

Young Widow (to partner at a dance).—"Mr. Crogan, we made a wager of a pound of chocolates that you are a single man." Mr. Crogan—"You've lost, ma'am. I'm one of twins."

## West Point Established 1802

West Point as a training school for military officers was established by President Jefferson in 1802, while the naval academy at Annapolis was opened in 1845.

## Cold Prospect

The Promoter—"I can convince you if you will lend me your undivided attention." Mr. Nickelplum—"Nothin' doin'." I lend nothing without security."

## Jealousy

Poor jealousy! that turnest love divine to joyless dread, and wakest the loving heart with hateful thoughts to languish and to pine.—Spenser.

## A Question

Scientific query: If nitrates can be taken out of the air to fertilize the soil, why can't moisture be taken out of it to irrigate it?

## A Long Month

Whatever the calendar makers do in increasing the number of months, January will always be two months long.

## Not Now

What is happiness? may have been the main question once, but hasn't what is happening, superseded it?

## When They Mourn

Men whose feelings are easily hurt cannot possibly be a bore—unless they openly mourn about it.

## A Good Substitute

If one can't look either handsome or intellectual, one should at least be able to look dignified.

## Or in Bunches

Life is just one thing after another—provided they don't come two or three at once.

## Probate Court of the City of Newport, June 9th, 1924.

### Estate of William H. Mancel

PETITION in writing is made by Arthur A. Mancel and Edwin S. Mancel, both of said Newport, praying for reasons therein stated, that Edwin S. Mancel of said Newport, or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of William H. Mancel, a person of the age of said Newport and said petition is received and referred to the thirtieth day of June, instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

## Probate Court of the City of Newport

### Estate of Johanna Shea

Sometimes Called Johanna D. Shea. NOTICE is hereby given that Michael H. Sullivan has qualified as Administrator of the estate of Johanna Shea (sometimes called Johanna D. Shea), late of Newport, deceased.

Creditors are notified to file their claims in the office within the time required by law beginning June 15th, 1924.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

## Probate Court of the City of Newport

### Estate of Ellen J. Peckham

NOTICE is hereby given that Mary Catherine Youngkin of Brooklyn, New York, has qualified as Administrator of the estate of Ellen J. Peckham, late of Newport, deceased, and has appointed Mortimer A. Sullivan of Newport, R.I., whose address is Canonius Building, as her agent in Rhode Island.

Creditors are notified to file their claims in the office within the time required by law beginning June 15th, 1924.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

## RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

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## Six Weeks' Summer Session Begins

Monday, June 30

## FALL TERM BEGINS

MONDAY, SEPT. 8

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION for the Fall Term Will Be Held

On Monday, June 23, Only,

at 2 o'clock p. m.

It is expected that the entire quota to be admitted for the Fall Term will be accepted at this time. For further information, apply to the President.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, June 11th, 1924.

### Estate of Thomas P. Carroll

PETITION in writing is made by James E. Carroll of said Newport praying for reasons therein stated that he, or some other suitable person, maybe appointed guardian of the person and estate of Thomas P. Carroll, a person of full age, of said Newport, and said petition is received and referred to the thirtieth day of June, instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

## Probate Court of the City of Newport, June 8th, 1924.

### Estate of Julia McDonald

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Julia McDonald, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate and the same is received and referred to the thirtieth day of June, instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

## Probate Court of the City of Newport, May 26th, 1924.

### Estate of Hannah Sullivan

MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Administrator of the estate of Hannah Sullivan, late of said Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, which account shows distribution among the heirs, at-law, and the same is received and referred to the sixteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

## Probate Court of the City of Newport, May 26th, 1924.

### Estate of John P. Sullivan

MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Administrator of the estate of John P. Sullivan, late of said Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, which account shows distribution to the heirs at-law, and the same is received and referred to the sixteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

## Probate Court of the City of Newport, May 25th, 1924.

### Estate of Thomas J. Nolan

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas J. Nolan, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the sixteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court Newport, So.

Newport, May 17, A. D. 1924.

WHEREAS Mary Ellen O'Hara of the City of Newport, in said County and State, died in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Mary Ellen O'Hara and Miles O'Hara, now in parts to the said Mary Ellen O'Hara unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the said Miles O'Hara of the pendency of said petition and that as shall appear, if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be held at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the fifth Monday of June, A. D. 1924, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

## LEGAL NOTICE

Emily M. Parsonage vs. Joseph B. Parsonage

Divorce No. 2385

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1924, at two thirty o'clock p. m., at the office of J. A. Sullivan, Realty Building, Newport, R. I., I shall take the depositions of witnesses in said above cause, pursuant to an order entered in the Superior Court on Monday, June 2d, 1924.

Said Joseph B. Parsonage is hereby notified to appear if so he see fit, at said time and place to put cross interrogatories to the deponents.

ROBERT M. FRANKLIN, Standing Master in Chancery.

6-7-24

## Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, June 2, 1924.

### Estate of Alma H. White

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Alma H. White, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate, together with a request for the appointment of an Administrator with will annexed an said estate, and the same is received and referred to the 7th day of July, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

## Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, June 2, 1924.

### Estate of William H. Dodge

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice of the appointment by the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham of Rouse B. Dodge as Executor of the estate of William H. Dodge, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and his qualification by giving bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court according to law, beginning June 7th, A. D. 1924.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

ROUSE B. DODGE, Executor.

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Lv. Newport	Due Boston
7.15 a. m.	9.10 a. m.
8.05 a. m.	10.13 a. m.
11.10 a. m.	1.10 p. m.
2.00 p. m.	4.10 p. m.
4.00 p. m.	6.10 p. m.
8.25 p. m.	10.35 p. m.

Lv. Boston	Due Newport
11.25 a. m.	1.38 p. m.
*1.25 p. m.	3.47 p. m.
3.25 p. m.	5.30 p. m.
*4.02 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
6.05 p. m.	8.20 p. m.
*10.15 p. m.	12.25 a. m.

\* Weekdays only x Sundays only  
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